Wilmington Journal.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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THE GREAT IRISH LIBERATOR.

Daniel O'Connell, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth day was celebrated throughout such a large portion of the civilized world on yesterday, was born at Corhen, near Cahirciveen county Kerry, Ireland, 6th August, 1775. At the age of thirteen he was sent to a school at Redington, near Queenstown, where he remained about a year. In 1790 he was sent to the Jesuits college of St. Omer, in France, where he first gave indications of talent. In the following year he spent a short time at the English college in Douai, but on the outbreak of the reign of terror in France he returned home. He was called to the bar in 1798, and soon became distinguished as a brilliant advocate.

His first political speech was made at Dublin on the 13th of January, 1800, at a meeting of Catholics to petition against the proposed legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. The meeting was broken up by the military. From this period dates his career as a public political agitator. In a few years he was in good practice at the bar, and had gained high reputation as a barrister. He then gradually became absorbed in politics, and was soon the acknowledged leader of political reform in Ireland, maintaining with great force and energy the claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to political equality with Protestants. In 1815 Mr. O'Connell, having applied the term "beggarly" to the corporation of Dublin, was challenged by Mr. D'Esterre, a member of the city government. A duel was fought, and Mr. D'Esterre received a wound, of which he died, an event that always occasioned Mr. O'Connell the deepest sorrow, and in consequence of which he ever afterwards refused either to send or accept a challenge. In June 1828, when the Catholic emancipation bill agitation was at its height, Mr. O'Connell was elected to Parliament from the county of Clare by a large majority. On proceeding to take his seat, he refused as a Roman Catholic to take the test oaths, which had been framed for the express purpose of excluding those who held his faith. His firm attitude on this point commanded general attention, and led to protracted and animated discussions, both in Parliament and before the people. Under his leadership, the agitation in Ireland rose to such a height that at length the great leaders of the Government, Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, resolved to concede emancipation to the Catholics. Parliament met on the 6th of February 1829. The speech from the throne recommended a final equitable and satisfactory adjustment of the Catholic claims, and in the course of the session, the last of the vile disabilities imposed on Catholics were repealed. And thereupon in May Mr. O'Connell took his seat. In 1830, having declined the representation for Clare, he was elected for Kerry. He represented Dublin from 1832 to June 1835, and again in 1837. In the latter part of the year 1835, he was elected for Kilkenny, and in 1841 for the county Cork and in the same year Lord Mayor of Dublin.

He proclaimed that a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, was the only means of obtaining justice for that Kingdom. To compensate him for the loss of his income as a lawyer, and to reward his public services, an annual subscription was organized among the Irish people under the denomination of "rent" and paid to Mr. O'Connell. In 1842 and in 1843 immense gatherings or monster meetings as they were called, were held by the repealers on the royal hill of Tara, the Curragh of Kildare, the Rath of Mullaghmast, and other historical places. Some of those assemblages were estimated at 500,000 persons. "The Liberator" as Mr. O'Connell was now familiarly called appeared at them and made most exciting speeches, endeavoring however, always to keep his followers within the bounds of law. At length he called a monster meeting at Clontarf, near Dublin, on Sunday 8th October, 1843, and the preparations for it including a body of "repeal cavalry" had such a military air that the government thought it time to interfere. On 7th October, a proclamation was issued, declaring the public peace endangered by these meetings, and warning all persons to keep away from Clontarf. Mr. O'Connell thereupon withdrew the call for the meeting and the people generally staid away. Notwithstanding this, however, on the 14th of October, he was arrested with his son and eight of his coadjutors on charges of conspiracy, sedition and unlawful assembly. They were tried and found guilty, and Mr. O'Connell was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, and to pay a fine of £2,000, and was bound over to keep the peace for seven years. An appeal was taken, however, to the House of Lords, and the decision of the Irish Judge was reversed. This trial gave a death blow to the repeal movement. After this he grew anxious and feeble and at length ill, so that he was obliged to retire from public life, all newspapers being kept from him, and all persons who would speak of Ireland. Early in 1847, he set out on a pilgrimage to Rome, hoping to die there with the blessing of the Pope, but he sank too rapidly and died on the way at Genoa on the 15th of May 1847. His heart was embalmed and carried to Rome, and his body carried back to Ireland.

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* asserts that a cadet recently appointed to West Point from Harkimer County, New York., paid $3,000 for the appointment.

A YEAR OF FLOODS AND STORMS.

The present year will be memorable says the Baltimore *Gazette*, as the season of floods and storms. The whole universe seems to be at war with the watery element. In France the terrible inundations in the valley of the Garonne have had their counterpart in the destructive overflow of the Danube in Hungary and the calamitous tidal wave of Lake Leman, in Switzerland, which caused such destruction at Geneva. England has been visited by almost incessant rainfalls during the whole summer long, which have ruined large portions of the growing crops, and a similar misfortune has befallen the great central States of the West. As giving an idea of the rainfall in June and July, in Missouri, the St. Louis *Republican* publishes statistics showing that 19.3 inches of rain have fallen in two months while the total average for the entire year is about 24 inches. The storm belt extends over the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Southern Iowa and Missouri. The heavy rains began in May and extended through June, with intervals of clear weather, but since the first of July the rainfall has been almost incessant. The destruction has not been as great as that caused by sudden inundations, but the loss of growing crops has been heavy. Throughout the fertile bottoms of the Scioto, Muskingum, and Miami valleys of Ohio, and the Wabash regions of Indiana, the lands are entirely submerged, in many places to the depth of several feet. The wheat crop, whether standing or harvested, has been almost completely ruined, while the standing corn has greatly suffered, and in many places has been washed away. So continuous have been the rains that very little harvesting had been done, so that the wheat crop is nearly a total loss. It is impossible to make an estimate of the amount of damage done. Although the loss falls heavily on the farmers of the inundated regions, there is no reason to apprehend a serious scarcity of wheat or corn. The supply of the former will undoubtedly be small, as compared with that of last year, but still enough to meet the demands of the export trade. The corn crop promises to be unusually large.

Another danger which yet threatens from the storm is the rising of the Mississippi from the heavy rains, and the breaking of the levees. The floods of its upper tributaries have receded, and it is hoped so dread a calamity may be averted from the so recently devastated regions, though it is yet too early to speak with assurance.

ROBESON COUNTY.

A short visit to this county on Wednesday was made very plea ant by our many friends at Lumberton. We found there a very large crowd assembled to hear the respective candidates of the two parties, and the Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, member of Congress for the District, and Maj. J. A. Engelhard, who were present by invitation.

Mr. C. A. McEachin, one of the Democratic candidates opened the discussion, in a very fine speech, which was well received. Dr. R. M. Norment, the candidate of the negro party replied in a rambling, evasive and demagogical harangue, which was intended and succeeded in gaining the applause of his sable hearers.

Dr. D. Sinclair, in one of the best speeches we ever listened to, thoroughly exposed the redoubtable Radical, and gave the most conclusive reasons for the call of a Convention. He was listened to for an hour with the most earnest attention and the warmest applause.

Hon. John S. Ashe, then took the stand, and in a speech of great force, delivered with an earnestness and impressiveness of manner, urged upon his hearers the absolute necessity of constitutional reform. His position upon the finding force of the restriction as adopted by the Legislature, was answerable. This whole speech was masterly and convincing, and evidently had the greatest effect upon the crowd.

Dr. Norment, by agreement, was allowed a reply to Mr. Ashe; and for an hour fumed away much to the satisfaction of the negroes, and to the disgust of all decent white people. Immediately upon the close of his speech he left, taking with him most of the negroes.

Major Engelhard then addressed the crowd for about an hour, closing by an appeal to the white men of Robeson to do their full duty.

We found that the people of that county are thoroughly aroused and we have great hopes that yesterday they reversed the decision of last year. Col. W. Foster French, was and had been for some days actively engaged in the canvass. At St. Pauls, Howellsville, Lumberbridge and other points, his voice had been heard in behalf of the white men, and his efforts will have an important bearing upon the result. We sincerely trust that Robeson has again allied herself with the white man's party.

Court business was transacted for the first time on Tuesday in the United States Circuit Court-room in the Postoffice building, at New York. This Court-room, which is the centre one of three running across the northern part of the second floor of the building, is a counterpart of the United States District Court-room, which adjoins it on the west. They are probably the finest Court-rooms in the country, having ceilings over sixty feet in height, galleries surrounding each room about midway between the floors and the ceilings, and magnificent bas-reliefs representing justice, law, commerce, agriculture, manufacturers, &c., occupying prominent positions at the ends, sides, and over the doorways of the rooms. The Circuit Court-room is so far finished as to admit of being carpeted and furnished, and the carpets and furniture are the best possible kind.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A YOUNG man in Lancaster sent a dollar to a firm in New York who advertised a receipt to prevent bad dreams. He received a small slip of paper, on which was printed. "Don't go to sleep."

IN large white letters upon the fencing of a New York burying ground is inscribed the following notice: "Use Jones' bottled ale if you want to keep out of here."

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH is now Chancellor of the State University of Nashville, Tenn., but thinks of leaving to become Professor of Natural History in the University of the South at Sewanee.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Alexander H. Stephens, and all the ex-officers and soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy, have been given a general invitation to a national reunion of ex Federal soldiers soon to be held at Caldwell, Ohio.

IT is thought in Tennessee that the Governor will appoint General William B. Bate to the seat of the late Andrew Johnson in the Senate. Gen. Bate was a close competitor of Mr. Johnson, the latter winning only by a very small majority.

THE Boston Light Infantry Association has accepted the invitation of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., to participate in the Centennial celebration of the battle of Fort Moultrie, on June 28, 1876, and to take part in the proposed "Centennial Legion." A committee, headed by Capt. J. C. Loughton, has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

A LITTLE Idaho three-year old fell into a well recently where the water was only six inches deep, and remained there six hours before he was discovered. When he was finally rescued his pent up wrath knew no bounds. There was no crying about it, but such a volley of invectives upon the heads of neglectful parents never before fell from childish lips. Here is an example: "You tink I kin tay in a well witout nuffin t'e eat like a f'og? 'Fy I wasn' no better foder'n mudder'n 'ou I'd do witout children!"

NEW YORK is disappointed as to the result of the late census. She looked for a million and a half, and had to count in suburban towns to make up a million. According to the Times the taxes levied twenty years ago in New York amounted to but $9 28 per head of the population; they amount this year to $31 56 per head. Still more disquieting is the fact that the ratio of debt per head of the population has risen from $23 87 in 1855 to $111 21 in 1875. The outlook just now is anything but pleasant to contemplate tax-payers.

A NARROW gauge railroad through the mountainous regions of Vermont has been projected, and the northern end of the route has been surveyed. It is to run from Shelburne Falls in Massachusetts to North Troy, Vermont, a distance of 246 miles. The estimate of the engineers for building the lower end of the road is $12,500 per mile, and it is thought that the cost of the upper end will be less. The narrow gauge is continually growing in favor for railroads where the prospective traffic would not warrant their construction upon the more expensive plan of the ordinary gauge.

NOTWITHSTANDING the tremendous efforts of the Republicans to reduced the Democratic majority in Kentucky, the party more than held its ground in the election on Monday. Colonel Mc-Creery, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by an overwhelming majority. Old Kentucky is as solid as a rock against the onslaughts of Radicalism.

The action of the Board of Inquiry in the matter of Bishop Whittingham, at Baltimore, was in the nature of a compromise; for while refusing to present the Bishop for trial, the board censured the Rev. Messrs. Perry and Richie, the two clergymen, whom the Bishop's accusers thought he should have subjected to eclesiastical discipline. The vote by which the board refused to present the Bisphop for trial was nine to four. The vote consuring Messrs. Perry and Richie was unanimous.

A monster suit against the United States has just been instituted in the United States Court of Western Missouri by the heirs of a certain Spanish officer stationed at the post of Arkansas in 1793, for the recovery of six million acres of land in Arkansas and Missouri, granted to him at that date. One-third of the contested lands have been owned by private citizens for seventy years, under the grant from the United States. Four millions of acres are still unentered. The inhabited part is filled with towns intersected by railroads, built up in villages and laid out in farms. The claim is looked upon by lawyers as being perfectly valid. The claimants are residents of Arkansas, and are nearly all of them poor people.

Jerusalem is again agitated by sectarian dissensions. A correspondent writing from the Holy City, under the date of June 5, states that on Ascension Day (old style) an encounter took place between Greek and Armenian priests, who had been allowed by the Latins to make use of a chapel belonging to them, and built over what is believed to be the Saviour's foot-prints. Some dispute concerning precedence rekindled the hostility of the parties, and soon the interior of the chapel was turned into a battle-field. The priests fought up and down the sacred edifice, until they were separated by a company of Turkish soldiers. The affairs of this kind which occur periodically at Jerusalem, and from which even the most sacred sanctuaries are not spared, are regarded by the Mussulman population as doubtful evidence of that brotherly love for one another which their Christian fellow-subjects profess.

AT WEST POINT, a day or two ago, an attempt by several of the older cadets to "devil" Cadet Irwin, of the fourth class, who reported in June, did not result so favorably to the hazing party as they might have wished. As Irwin was walking his post on guard at about midnight they attacked him with the design, it is stated, of rolling him down the side bank of Fort Clinton. The assaulted cadet stabbed one of them in the thigh with his bayonet and clubbed two of them over the head with his musket. They were carried on litters to the hospital, and will probably let that cadet alone in future.

COL. J. W. Forney believes the damage by storms in Europe will be the sort of ill wind which is to blow a great deal. He writes in one of his London letters concerning the injury to the European wheat crop, and then adds this highly colored bit of prophecy: "The effect upon all our own interests must be lasting if not instaneous. Gold will now be shipped from England instead of to England. Railroads will be in demand to move the crops, whether of cotton or of corn. Iron works and manufactories of all kinds will be put in operation and our steam marine will of necessity be largely augmented. Such, indeed, seems to be the outlook as I write, and with this prospect we may begin to discuss, with some show of reason, the vexed question of the resumption of specie payment.

ANOTHER railway engineer has shown himself a hero. A train a few days ago, was entering Cincinnati and was running with considerable speed, when on rounding a curve, a child apparently two and half or three years old, was discovered on the track at the distance of four or five hundred feet ahead. The engineer took in the situation at a glance and reversed his engine, ordering the fireman at the moment to take charge of it. He climbed to the pilot, and by the time the child was reached, the speed was so reduced that at the proper moment he sprang off, grasped the child and swung himself and it safely outside the rail, while the engine passed on.

WHY THE MILLS ARE SHUTTING DOWN.—Concerning the queston in dispute between manufacturers and operatives at the Fall River Mills, the *News* of that place reasons as follows: "That the margin on print cloths, at the market rates, is too small to admit of running the Mills at present wages, is certainly as well understood by work-people as anybody. It costs about 5 27-1,000 cents per yard to manufacture cloth while the highest price it can be sold for is 5 125-1,000, leaving only 98-1,000, or less than one-tenth of a cent per yard for profit. As this would give but one and a half per cent on $20 000,000 it is plain that the mill cannot, run."

The prompt conviction and punishment says the New York *World*, of Col. Valentine Baker for his assault upon a young lady in a railroad car is one of those things which, despite its occasional Cockburns, must compel our admiration of the English administration of law. All the more must it, because there, when judgment is once given, it is almost impossible that it should be reversed or stayed, and most improbable that it will be mitigated. Though Colonel Baker was the brother of the eminent explorer, Sir Samuel; the intimate friend of the heir to the throne, the Colonel of a crack cavalry regiment, one of the administrative staff of the camp at Aldershott, admitedly one of the finest cavalry officers in the British service and a soldier who had covered himself with glory in the recent African campaign, within a month after the commission of his offense he is fined $2,500 and condemned to a year's imprisonment. This, it need hardly be said, closes forever his professional career. Severe as the sentence may seem, the prisoner being guilty, it was not more than he merited. Its moral effect upon the masses, who are too prone to believe that there is one law for the rich and one for the poor, is hard to overestimate.

STATE NEWS.

The Wilson *Advance* says:

After the speaking in Jackson township, Nash county, Thursday before the election, we understand Mr. Jesse Flood, a harmless and inoffensive old man, while under the influence of liquor, was severely stabbed by a negro named Mat Dozier. At last accounts Mr. Flood's condition was very critical. Dozier is in Nash jail.

The Wilson *Advance* says:

We learn that some low down negroes kicked up a row at Marlboro, in Pitt county, with the whites last Friday. The result was three negroes got shot before the difficulty could be quelled. Two were only slightly wounded, the other seriously, though not dangerously.

The Raleigh *News* says:

Our Louisburg correspondent gives us the following account of a sad affair in that county: "On Wednesday a sad affair occured near Louisburg. Mr. Leroy Perry, who married a Miss Joyner, committed suicide by shooting himself. He deliberately put the muzzle in his mouth and fired it, the whole load passing through his head, producing his death. I forbear comments as to the cause of this rash act as public opinion is divided."

The Milton *Chronicle* says:

Sam McCain objected to Ned Graves ves marrying his (Sam's) sister, and Ned thought he was worthy of her hand, but he couldn't convince Sam. On Saturday last they had a dispute about it, and although Ned (as report says) manifested no desire to put himself in Sam's way, Samivel seemed to be "spoling for a fight" and succeeded in "tangling" Ned, who, becoming disengaged, fled. Sam hotly pursued him with a handful of rocks, when the latter wheeled and sent a pistol shot at Sam by way of enquiring into the state of his health, which took effect in the region of the bowels and on Sunday Sam died. Ned went over to see how his enemy was getting on Sunday morning, when he was arrested and sent to jail. This happened over the River in Pittsylvania, Va., a mile or two from Milton, and we have given the particulars as detailed to us by Sam's and Ned's color. "The course of true love never runs smooth!"

The Salem *Press* says:

Dr. Shaffner has a piece of pine which was washed out of the bank of Bath branch several feet from the surface, charred at one end and no doubt helped to warm the shins of some Cherokee Warrior, as this spot was a noted camping place during the Indian war of 1759, some six years after the settlement of Old Town, and about the time Bethania was commenced. Arrow heads, pieces of pottery, and other relics have been found in the same locality.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FLOOD.

THE WATERS CONTINUE TO RISE—TERRIBLE FLOODS IN CALCUTTA--SPECIAL RIVER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Ohio will rise slowly at Louisville, and will fall at and above Circin. The Mississippi will continue to rise from Cario to Vicksberg.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Heavy rains prevails the plantations. Islands No. 10 and 39 is submerged at New Madrid. The flood is running through the sunken land to St. Francis Valley. The river here is rising steadily and slowly, encroaching on exposed plantations.

A dispatch from Pine Bluff says the river has rose six inches this morning, and is within four feet of high water.

A telegram from Little Rock report another risen with twenty-five feet on the gauge.

CALCUTTA, August 6.—Floods are from the northwestern Provinces, and many dwellings are swept away. Great loss of lives is feared.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Lower Ohio river will continue to rise at stations below Cincinnati and fall rapidly at stations above Cincinnati. The floods will become more dangerous between Louisville and Paducah. The Central Mississippi will rise at Cairo, Memphis, Helena and Vicksburg, and fall at St. Louis. The danger will increase in the lower Mississippi between Cairo and Vicksburg during to-day and to-morrow.

A special river report 7:36 p. m. says: During the past four hours the Ohio has risen 28 inches at Cincinnati, 2 feet at Louisville, 1 foot at Evansville, and 10½ feet at Paducah, where it is now 4 feet and 3 inches below the danger line. It is from 2 to 5 feet above the danger line at stations between Evansville and Cincinnati. It has fallen, and is now below the danger line at Marietta and Pittsburg. The Mississippi has risen 6 inches at Cario, 2 inches at Memphis, and is rising at Vicksburg, but has fallen one foot at St. Louis, and five inches at Warsaw. It is now four feet and a half above the danger line at Cario, and 10 inches above at Helena. It is one foot below the danger line at Memphis and one foot and ten inches below it at Vicksburg. The Missouri has fallen slightly at all the stations. The Cumberland has risen six inches at Nashville. The floods will increase in the lower Ohio and central Mississippi during Friday and Saturday. Heavy local rains are reported from the Western portions of Tennessee and Kentucky and Southern Indiana.

SPECIAL RIVER REPORT, 7:30 P. M—During the past 24 hours, Ohio has risen 11 inches at Cincinnati, 22 inches at Lovisville, 9 at Evansville, and 5 at Paducah. Has fallen six feet and a half at Marietta, and 4 at Pittsburgh. Is now above the danger line from Cincinnati to Greenville, and 3 feet and 10 inches below the danger line at Paducah, where it will continue to rise. The river has reached its maximum height at Cincinnati, and will fall slowly during Saturday. The Mississippi has risen slowly at Station to Cairo, to Vicksburg, and is 5 feet above the danger line at Cairo, and 11 inches above it at Helena. It is one foot and 8 inches above the danger line at Vicksburg, and 9 inches below at Memphis. The river will continue slowly to rise during Saturday and Sunday at the station named, but fall at St. Louis. The rivers of Pennsylvania have fallen rapidly. The Cumberland has risen 21 inches at Nashville. The Missouri has changed but slighty. The red river has risen four inches at Shreveport. Ligh rains have prevailed in the lower Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, and heavy rains will probably prevail in the Ohio Valley to-night.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—The river is rising steadily, two inches in twenty-four hous. Levee far down as Friars Point is good, the only break being at a cut in the old town levee, through which water poured, threatning plantations below. The St. Francis, at Madison, has risen four feet. This water comes from the Mississippi, near Madrid, and threatens fine cotton lands above. Helena, in Arkansas, cotton men predict a loss of 80,000 bales in Memphis district alone.

GOTHAM.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO'S, LETTERS OF CREDIT—THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY. CARDINAL McCLOSKY SAILED FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Cardinal McClosky, with the Secetary sailed for Europe to-day with a large number of Catholic Clergymen and laymen assembled an the wharf. The members of the Catholic union presented him an iniformal address, expressive of their loyalty and devotion to the church and Holy Father.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Drexel, Morgan & Co., make a formal announcement that travelling credits and circular notes accompanied by a letter of identification issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the Union Bank of London will be cashed or exchanged for new credits on presentation at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, or Drexel, Harjis & Co., prior to Nov. 1st, 1875.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Solemn, pontifical high mass in honor of O'Connell centenary was celebrated this morning in St. Stephens church by Bishop Carrigan of Newark assisted by their clergymen. Masses celebrated in numbers of other Churches.

NEW YORK, August 5.—In an interview last evening Mr. Duncan said he believed that arrangements would be completed to-day in London whereby Morgan & Co. will protect travellers drafts issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Igracio Mariscal, a Mexican minister, through counsel made a demand on Judge Shipman for nearly seventeen thousand dollars on deposit for the Mexican government. Shipman refused to deliver it. Suit was accordingly brought before the United States Supreme Court to obtain that sum, on the ground that by international comity as such money is protected by the same immunity as persons of foreign ministers.

EUROPE.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY—HOW "THE GLORIOUS COUNSELLOR'S" MEMORY IS REVERSED IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, August 5.—Marie Smart won Brighton cup, Louise Victoria second and Kaiser the third.

A Berlin special says, the Turks are collecting a large force to crush Herzegavina with one blow.

Ten thousand strangers arrived in Dublin yesterday, to attend the O'Connell centennary.

The officers of the Union Bank say no arrangements have been made with that institution for the redemption of Duncan Sherman & Co's. letters of credit in the hands of travelers, negotiations, therefore, have not been completed, and the longer they are postponed, the re is less probability of a successful result. Letters remain here from Americans in Paris, who say that over one thousand holders of suspended firm letters of credit have been heard from in Germany alone. Many of them are utterly destitute of funds and have been compelled to apply to local authorities or to the American consuls for relief. One lady, a teacher of Massachusetts had but thirty francs in money when she heard of the failure. The American and English people where she had been staying, subscribed sufficient funds to pay her expenses to Hamburg, from which place she took steerage passage home. A document stating these facts, and denouncing the house is preparing for publication.

DUBLIN, July 5.—The celebration of the one hundreth birthday of O'Connell commences to-day and continues three days. This morning solemn religious ceremonial services were held in the Cathedral. Cardinal Manning officiated this afternoon. The oratorio of Elijah will be sung in Exhibition Palace in the evening concert. Irish music in the same place where the Centenary ode will be recited. The houses are decorated with banners, garlands, mottoes, and a great display of green fallowing The members of Parliament present as representatives of the Catholic Union are Messrs. Dease, McCarthy, Arthon, John Moore, Keyes, O'Clery, Myles, William O'Reilly and Patrick James Smyth.

Distinguished guests who have arrived to participate in the celebration are the Bishops of Basle and Nantes, Prince Edward, Radseavill, of Posen.

The illness in the family of Lord O'Hagan may prevent him from delivering the Centenary oration tomorrow on Sickville street, in which ase it will be published and distributed.

Dr. Croke, the new Archbishop of Cashel, preached at the religions ceremonial in Cathedral this morning on O'Connell, the Libertor.

Four Archbishops, forty bishops, and five hundred priests participated in the ceremonies, which were very impressive.

The Cathedral was densely crowded. The music arranged for the occasion was magnificent.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The city is brilliantly illuminated and the streets are crowded by gay througs. Everything passed off peacefully.

The banquet last night, given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin in honor of the memory of O'Connell, was a brilliant affair. A dispatch has been received from the Pope giving blessings to all the persons assisting at the Centenary celebrations. The health of the Pope was proposed first and the Queen's health was proposed next. The toast was received with loud cheers.

The toast to the memory of O'Connell was responded to by Giandson of Liberator and by Archbishop Mitchell, who said that England was once under the Government of France and yearned for deliverance from thraldom; it was not strange, therefore, that Ireland should now yearn for home Government as did England of old."

In consequence of the illness of his daughter, Lord Ohagans address will be read to the people by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, after the procession goes through the streets, from a platform erected on the site intended for the monument to the memory of the liberator.

LONDON, August 6.—Weather unsettled. Stock exchange to be closed to-morrow to allow repairs to building.

PARIS, August 6.—The suit brought by publishers against N. Spoleonshus for the non-completion of the life of Cæzar, was dismissed on payment of cost.

ROME, August 6.—Opinione says, foreign eclesiastical establishments are preparing necessary deeds for a conversion of their real property into Italian rentes in conformity with the law of 1873. Sale of property of the Irish College will begin on the 11th inst.

LONDON, August 6.—Numerous Amendments have been made in the committee to the shipping bill, introduced in the House by Sir Charles.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Parliament adjourns Tuesday until Friday, when it will be prorogued.

DUBLIN, August 7.—In the amnesty demonstrations to-day, in Glamcoin cemetery, where O'Connell is buried, four thousand people were present, and resolutions were passed favoring home rule and amnesty for misprisoned fenians.

MADRID, August 7.—It is reported that Gist intends contracting a loan of seven million dollars to indemnity owners.

LONDON, August 7.—The Secretary of the Universal Alliance, in a letter to the Times from Damasaesdates under date of July 22d says: "The cholera is raging here. Four hundred cases are reported daily. but no real number is conceded. The christian quarters have been deserted. The mission school has closed and the children have been dispersed.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The American Squadron shortly sailed from Northampton to Gibralta has arrived.

An American gentleman in Paris says too little interest is manifested in Europe in the Centennial. The reason is that the English and French manufactories have not been sufficiently informed of the details. A movement is on foot in Paris to organize a bureau of information. Home people need stimulation to work in Europe while there is time.

PARIS, Aug, 7.—The American Rifle-Team here was received last night by Victor Hugo. Hugo said he was proud of America, and was grateful for the recognition given him and his books.

DUBLIN, August, 7.—Grand banquet at the exhibition palace. The Mayor presided, no incident until the regular programme toast. The legislative independence of Ireland was read. The Mayor called on Chas. Garvin Duffy to respond. Duffy's rising created a tremendous uproar, which lasted twenty minutes, when the Mayor withdrew.

Dr. Butt rose to speak, when the gas was put out and the company dispersed in great confusion.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A Dublin special states that twenty-four home rule members of Parliament promised to attend the demonstration today, which is to consider the proceedings of Lord Mayor, yesterday.

A Rome dispatch states that there was an orationon O'Connell by professor Ariairte in the Church of St. Agatha yesterday. O'Connell was claimed as pioneer of the revival of Catholicism in England and the discourse was ultramontaine throughout.

TENNESSEE.

HIGHWAY ROBBER KILLED.

CINCINNATTI, Aug. 7.—A special says a negro attempted to rob Mrs. Johnson Howard, of Athens, Memiun county, Tenn., on the highway. The negro was captured, taken from the jail and killed. The citizens armed themselves, fearing the negroes would attack the town. Later reports state quiet restored.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ESCAPE OF THE RADICAL THIEF PARKER, FROM COLUMBIA JAIL.

CHARLESTON, S. C. August 5.—Ex-Treasurer Parker, against whom a verdict of seventy-five thousand dollars was recently rendered in a suit growing out of his official frauds and embezzlement, and who was in prison awaiting criminal prosecution for similar offences, escaped from Columbia jail at a late hour last nigh, no clue to his whereabouts, but every effort is making to recapture him.

THE EAST.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The arrival of the steamer, City of Pekin, at Hong Kong July 10th and Yokohoma on the 18th it was reported that there had been renewed assaults made upon foreigners in Pekin, the assault was made on an attchee of German legation while on a scientific expedition with some companions forty miles from the capitol, who severely beaten and robbed of valuable astronomical instruments. Negotiations between Japan and Corea assumed a less friendly character than before, many Japanese officials have been recalled from that country, and rumors of impending war is prevalent, but thus far there has been no such decision by the Japanese government.

HEADQUARTERS.

YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA ON THE DECLINE.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The following was received from Gen. Brannau, of Fort Barracas, Fla., to-day

No new cases, no deaths since yesterdays report. Dr. Steinberg is this morning sitting up a little in bed, all others are doing well. Correct the report about the death of Col. Randalls child, it was his son, an infant, and not his daughter.

YELLOW FEVER.

A telegram from Gen. Brannan, at Fort Barrancas reports no new cases since the 2d. Assistant Surgeon H. E. Brown, has arrived. Dr. Steinberg reported by his physician convalescent this morning; 45 cases under treatment, 29 convalescent.

WARSAW, N. C., Aug. 4, 1875.

Editors Journal:

DEAR SIRS,—Yesterday about one o'clock our little village was startled by the roaring of an engine and tender with W. P. Canaday and another little Radical from your city. We were completely taken by surprise. We could not account for all this large gathering, but by careful inquiry, we soon learned from the negroes that the Mayor had come to speak for us. Well, he had one of his black friends to call up the masses (twenty-five negroes in all), and the aappearance did not suit the Mayor, and the colored school, about three hundred yards distance, was sent for, but did not respond. The Mayor then sent two negroes and that little white ne-Radical after Mr. Paine and his school, but they did not come (by the way, we are thinking a good deal of Mr. Paine), so the Mayor got out of the engine, walked about a little, and then took two colored gentlemen and the little Rad that waited on him, and marched to Mr. L. Aaron's bar-room, and you can bet what was done. They came out, and the Mayor got side of an old ice barrel and poured out one of the most brilliant speeches. Well, it was an able document. Oh he told us all the bad things about Democrats and "sich;" and he told all about the ham and hog story, and we hadn't heard it in so long it was right funny. It made the large crowd of negroes (twenty-five in all) smile. Yes, and he told the negroes that if the Revolutionists (Democrats) did get a majority in the Convention, they would put the negroes back in slavery; and he said in Georgia it was the case now. I tell you, he was instructive. He learned us all that, and he (the Mayor) told us the Democrats stole the State bonds. Yes, the Mayor did say so. We did not know it abused us a heap. The white boys groaned, and crowed; &c., for joy. The Mayor is smart, we all think he is talented, or he could not have done so well; in fact, we knew he was before he came, or he could not have managed to have got together so many bricks to build those fine houses; yes, the Mayor is naturally gifted with lies and rascality, I think he is very smart, I would have been glad to have replied to him, but had no chance, I think he would have been a tolerable tight match for me, both being smart. Now Messrs. Editors, to the facts, if Mr. Canady could have canvassed the entire State, I would bet one thousand dollars it would go Conservative thirty thousand clear and nice. If all the white people of North Carolina could see and hear the man Canady come out so bold with his rascality and lies, Radical rule would be at an end, his entire speech was abuse that of the white men, and lies. He knew he was telling lies when he spoke to them, but he did the best he knew. He did what he learned when a youth, so he is excusable. Just see what money can do, in completing a man's rascality, viz: Hire him to tell lies. He said he did not associate with the colored people at all, was visited by the respectability of Wilmington, there were none such up here in Duplin as his associates, &c.

This last sentence we believe, Mr. Editors. We think *that* the only truth he told us. We thank Providence that we have none with us like his associates. None but Kinsey Jones, in our county are like Mr. Canady and his guests. I say that we are thankful that we have none such as they, and now your city has our sympathy, for being so unfortunate

Hoping we will soon get through with those rascals, and wishing you much success,

I am truly yours.
WARSAW.

Patrons of Husbandry.

HARRELL'S STORE, N. C.,
August 2d, 1875.

DEAR JOURNAL:

The great maxim, "United we stand divided we fall," is not too emphatically expressed, and is equally true with regard to all organizations. The farmer, who has hitherto been a stepping stone to business and professional characters, has always stood in need of something that would enable him to co-operate with all those engaged in agriculture. The merchants and middle men have the Chamber of Commerce, whereby they are enabled to combine themselves together and force those with whom they have to deal to accept of their terms, regardless of circumstances. If men of all other callings have a right to combine themselves together by the organization of societies, surely the poor farmer, the most unmercifully treated and the most unthankfully remunerated of God's creatures, need not be viewed as traitorous because he asks to protect himself from such numerous frauds.

It is really strange that, while this mighty organization promises so much to the farmer, he is so slow to embrace it. Like all other societies it has been sadly abused. Many join it prompted alone by selfish motives. Many who join it are (pardon the expression) such silly fools as to think that, although poor, they will become immediately rich. Such members as these, although they may swell the roll book, and nothing to the vitality of the order, but like the stragling branches of the fruit tree, they injure the healthy branches. Friends and brothers, we have the machinery; let us work it. Let us keep peace within our circles and work together as a band of brothers. Let us manufacture and sell more and buy less.

Let us form co-operative stores, whereby we can obtain our family supplies at a less price, than we have been in the habit of paying. Let us cultivate Southern principles, by raising home consumption, both as regards food and raiment, for, be assured so long as we wear "Yankee goods," send all our cotton to other ports to be manufactured, and depend upon buying what we eat and wear, just so long we will remain poor. Let us beautify our homes, our orchards, our farms and our all that we possess. Let us educate our children, morally and physically. When we do all these things, (and they are easily done) then we will be a happy, prosperous and contented people. No longer will the cry of *panic* be raised, but we shall have peace and plenty.

Yours,
very truly,
GRANGER.

A HORRIBLE HOMICIDE.

How they Murder in Massachusetts

[From the Boston Advertiser]

Samuel J. Frost, the supposed murderer, lived, with his wife, four children, his wife's brother, Frederic P. Towne, and two young men named Rathbone, on a farm three miles from Petersham village, near the Hardwick line. Frost was in debt for the farm, and also owed money to his brother-in-law, who owned the stock. On Sunday, the 4th July, Towne went to the barn early, followed by Frost, the young men having gone away the day before to remain two or three days. Frost returned to the house alone, and, when his wife asked where her brother was, said he had had a fight with him and hurt him so that he had gone to the pasture to stay until he felt better. At nine o'clock Frost sent his wife and children off to church. When they returned, and Mrs. Frost inquired again for her brother, she was told that he felt so ashamed of himself that he would not come to the house again, but had started for Worcester on foot, where Frost was to meet him Wednesday and arrange their business, when Towne would go to California. It seems that Mrs. Frost believed her husband, although surprised at her brother's conduct. She appears to be a woman not much in the habit of questioning her husband's conduct, perhaps no daring to be inquisitive. Wednesday he went to Worcester, and when he returned reported that he had bought the stock, giving his note, and that her brother had immediately started to the Pacific State.

On Wednesday, also, the Rathbone boys returned. They mistrusted the story that Towne had gone to California, and their talk excited the suspicions of some of the townspeople; but yet nothing was done about it. Soon they hinted to Frost that they did not believe his story, which angered him to the point of saying that he would "fix them." Meantime Frost was observed to be very nervous and to be acting strangely. He forsook his wife's bed for a lounge, and was out of doors a great deal nights. One morning a butcher knife and pail were missing. He denied all knowledge of them, but they were subsequently found about the barn. He went to the select men complaining of the rumors that were circulating, and was advised by them, if he wanted to stop them, to produce evidence that Towne was alive. Then he wrote letters to California and to Towne's former home in New Hampshire. The Rathbone boys, having found a patch of loose earth in the barn cellar, from which a stench arose, dug up the place, but discovered nothing. One day last week Frost was observed at work a long time in a particular spot in his cornfield some distance from the house. The spot was visited and marked. In the night a party went there to search. They found nothing, but following a trail into the oat-field they discovered a sack containing the trunk of a human body. Searching further the head and shoulders were found. The legs have not yet been discovered, but the remains found have been identified as those of Towne. Frost was arrested, and has already been committed for trial by Justice Edwin Woods of Barre.

The indications are that Towne was killed by a blow on the head, as the skull is broken. It was probably done that Sunday morning when Frost told his wife he had had a fight with Towne. Very likely the body was buried in the cellar while the family were at church, and removed after his return from Worcester by night. Frost is described as a small man, much smaller than Towne. The corpse was probably cut up in order that he might carry it more conveniently. Whether Frost followed Towne to the barn Sunday intending to kill him, or killed him in a moment of passion during a dispute, will never be known unless hr chooses to tell, but there are some circumstances that favor the opinion that the deed was deliberately planned. At all events it is the most horrible in its details that has lately been known, and will call to mind the murders of Dr. Parkman and Abijah Ellis. That it has caused an intense excitement throughout the rural neighborhood and adjacent towns is a matter of course. Both Frost and Towne came from New Hampshire.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—A dispatch from Tere Haute says that the Wabash river is steadily falling, and that the railways began transferring passengers and mails can get through tomorrow at Seymour. The Ohio and Mississippi bridge is gone and several wash-outs on that road besides. This city appeared to be the center of the storm, spreading about one hundred miles in each direction. The total damage to railroads, crops and private property in this Congressional district, is estimated at ten millions dollars.

The water is invading cellars on Broadway, Sycamore, Maine, Walnut and Union streets, and up as far as Second.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The Mississippi river is eight inches above danger line at Helena, and has risen one inch at Memphis, two inches at Vicksburg and nine inches at Cario, and has fallen seven inches at St Louis.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:

James Smith, (white) who murdered a girl last fall, was arrested to-day in Panther Branch Towwship, and brought to the city, and lodged in jail. He has been hiding from justice for a long time.

BALTIMORE'S TERROR.

The Monster Snake, Its Capture and Escape.

[Baltimore American, 26th.]

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the *American* gave a description of a monster snake, which, it was claimed, had been seen in the vicinity of Hall's Springs, on the Harford road. Several parties have been organized in the city for the purpose of hunting his snakeship, but most of them, on going out to Hall's Springs and hearing the marvelous stories told about the serpent, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and that they would let him severely alone. They were told that the snake was fully sixteen feet long, that he could swallow a calf several weeks old, that a four-year old child would make only a half a meal for him, that he could travel faster than the fleetest horse in the county, and that when in pursuit of an object he could shoot over an ordinary country fence or stone wall with as much ease as he could make his way through the grass. In fact, the most wonderful stories are told about this snake, and it is safe to say that in a month's time his size will have increased in the minds of many of

THE EXCITED DENIZENS

of Harford road to at least thirty feet in length, and that he will be fully able by that time to swallow a whole cow, horns and all, without any choking. On Saturday there were rumors in Baltimore that the snake had been caught and had afterwards made his escape. The rumors were tracked to the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, of which Mr. Lee, of Messrs. Lee & Shaw, is a member. Mr. Lee is the owner of the Olive Hill, situated a short distance beyond Hill's Springs. This gentleman resides near the mill, and a reporter of the *American* visited him yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the very latest concerning the snake. Mr. Lee stated that

THE SNAKE HAD BEEN CAPTURED

in a trap on Friday night or early Saturday morning, and had freed himself from the trap on account of his great size and strength by breaking a portion of the top off. He accompanied the reporter to where the trap was set. On Saturday morning after the escape of the snake the trap was reconstructed. It is now about eighteen feet in length. The sides are made of boards one inch and a quarter in thickness, while the top and bottom are made of strips of the same material and thickness. These strips, which are about six inches in width, are nailed firmly on, and around the whole have been placed pieces of thick hoop iron. The opening is fourteen inches square, being sufficiently large to admit the snake, which is supposed to be about eight inches in diameter and two feet in circumference. In one end of the trap there is a box twelve inches square containing a live chicken. In the other end of the trap there is a door sliding up and down in grooves. The door is kept open by means of a lever which works on a pivot, and is attached to a trigger. In passing down the trap to secure the chicken the snake will touch the trigger, when down comes the door, and he is a prisoner. It was in this manner that he was caught on Saturday morning, but finding himself imprisoned, he got his back up, so to speak, and three or four of the slats composing the top flew off and the snake was once more free. Mr. Lee says he visited the trap about 5:30 Saturday morning, when he was at once convinced that the snake had been in it during the night or morning. Besides the fact of the top of the trap being broken, there were two distinct tracks along the ground, marking the ingress and egress of the snake. At about 8 o'clock the same morning a colored man walking down a path on Mr. Lee's place, encountered the snake, which was lying cosily on the race bank. The colored man did not stay long enough to get an accurate idea of the size of the snake, which will account for his statement that the body of the snake was as thick as a flour barrel and twenty feet in length. The snake had not been seen before that morning for two weeks. He is supposed to reside on a small island, which is covered with a dense undergrowth, and is situated about a stone's throw of the Olive Mill, on the east bank of Herring Run. He has been seen going in that direction. Mr. Lindhart, Mr. Lee's miller, it is alleged, has seen the snake several times. A laborer named Thomas Rickert, who was fishing on the dam several days ago, also encountered his snakeship, who raised his head and stuck out his forked tongue, Rickert flew from that spot and was unable to work for two weeks afterwards,

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Mr. Lee considers the snake harmless unless attacked, He is very desirous of capturing him alive, and would give $500, or even more, to any one who would bring about this result The new trap is like the old one, with the exception that it is bound with hoop-iron. The talk occasioned by the reports about the wonderful snake has deterred many persons, it is understood, from visiting Hall's Springs woods. a well-known place for holding picnics. There is no danger whatever of a visit of the snake to any part of these woods, as he does not go but a short distance from the island home. Passengers on the cars yesterday to Hill's Springs talked of little else save the snake, and some of the stories told about him threw the tales of Baron Munchausen completely in the shade.

California's First Female Pioneer.

[From the Lompoc (Cal.) Herald.)

We have residing at Lompoc, Mrs. Nancy Kelsey the first woman who crossed the plains to California. The company consisted of thirty-three men and this lady, her husband being one of the company. The trail left Independence Missouri, in April, 1841, and arrived at the residence of Dr. Marsh (who was murdered in Contra Costa county some years ago), at Marsh Landing, on the 4th of October of the same year. From there the Kelseys went to Sutter's Fort. There being no profitable occupation for settlers at that early day, this company lived rather a nomade life until the discovery of gold in 1847. From that time every one was infused with a new life, and Mr. Kelsey discovered and established the famous Kelsey diggings from which millions of dollars of dust were taken. Mr. Kelsey and two brothers employed twenty-five Indians in these diggings, and their labor yielded $100 in dust to the man per day. In 1859 the family left California overland for Texas, and on their return to the coast, two years later, they were attacked by the Comanches and robbed of everything, barely escaping with their lives. A daughter thirteen years old was captured and scalped, and receiving seventeen lancecuts was left for dead, but was afterward recovered and brought back to California. From poverty the family had risen to comparative ease; but a series of misfortunes has reduced these aged pioneers to a condition not altogether agreeable to old age.

Yacht Octavia' recently seized on suspicion of being a Cuban fillibuster, sailed for Araguang.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

Full of years and full of honors North Carolina's most distinguished son has gone to his rest.

On yesterday morning at Saratoga Springs in the state of New York WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM breathed his last, and to-day wherever the melancholy tidings have gone, the hearts of true Carolinians are sorrowing that they shall see his face no more, that no more shall they have the advantage of his wise counsel. Born and bred upon her soil, educated at her University and through life devoted to her interests Governor Graham commanded the confidence and respect of the people of North Carolina in greater degree than was ever before bestowed on any man. All of honor that she had, all of trust that she had, all of confidence that she had, North Carolina lavished upon this her favorite son.

The death of such a man would at any time be a calamity to the State and to the nation; but especially does it weigh heavily upon our hearts to-day to know that the portals of the grave have opened to the man whose death we mourn. From one end of the State to the other the eyes of good men everywhere were turned to him in the great crisis that is now upon us. In the east and in the west, as well as in the centre, men looked to him to take the lead in the approaching Convention, perhaps a more important body than has ever assembled in North Carolina. But man proposes and God disposes. Nor was it only in the matter of the Convention that he was looked to for special guidance and direction. As is well known the restoration of the University to its former glory and usefulness is an object dear to the hearts of North Carolinians, and to none was it dearer than to Governor Graham. Nor was there any one upon whose single life it depended in such great degree.

But why enumerate? In what great work in which the honor and the welfare of North Carolina has deep concern, will the absence of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM be unfelt?

The people of North Carolina are indeed a sorely stricken people to-day.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM, for whose death, to us so untimely, we this day mourn, was a man of no mean lineage. His father was General Joseph Graham, of distinguished Revolutionary fame. His mother was Isabella, second daughter of Major John Davidson.

He was born on the 5th of September, 1804, in Lincoln county, North Carolina; graduated at Chapel Hill in 1824; studied law in Newbern, and after obtaining license to practice, settled in Hillsboro and began the practice. In 1833 he entered public life as a member from the old Borough of Hillsboro. He was afterwards re-elected in 1834 and again in 1835. He was afterwards elected from the county, Borough representation being then abolished, in 1836, 1838 and again in 1840. He was several times elected Speaker of the House. In 1841 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until 1843. In 1844 he was elected Governor of North Carolina and again in 1846. In 1849 he was tendered, by President Taylor, the mission to Spain, which he declined. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore, Secretary of the Navy, which high position he filled until June 1852 when having received from the Whig National Convention the nomination for Vice President upon the ticket with General Scott, he resigned the Secretaryship. In 1854 he was elected a member of the State Senate. In 1861 he was a member of the Convention of that year and voted for the ordinance of secession and the ordinance making the State a member of the Southern Confederacy. In 1862 he was again elected a member of the State Senate. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Confederate Senate, of which body he was a most distinguised member until the fall of the Confederacy in 1865. In 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate, but was not permitted to take his seat. Since then though taking at all times a deep interest in public affairs, he has held no public office. For a long number of years before the war, and since the election of the new Board, since the war, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, and took an active part in the conduct of its affairs. He was also one of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund, left by that eminent public benefactor for the promotion of education in the South.

In 1874 he was chosen by the State of Virginia as commissioner to meet Hon. Jere Black, of Pennsylvania, on the part of the State of Maryland to settle the long disputed boundary line between her and the last named State. And it was to serve upon this Commission that he went to Saratoga, where he died on yesterday morning.

The remains of Governor Graham, we learn, by special dispatch from Raleigh, will reach that place to-morrow at 2 o'clock by special train. A meeting of the citizens will be held in Raleigh to-day and also a meeting of the members of the bar to appoint guards of honor to meet the remains at Weldon and escort them to that city where they will lie in state in the Capitol for several hours. From thence the remains will be taken to Hillsboro for interment. The flag on the Capitol is at half mast in honor to the memory of the distinguished dead.

A LITTLE while ago, in Chester, England, an inquest was held on the body of Hannah Payne, who died drunk at sixty-six, having been, during her residence of seventeen years, one hundred and thirteen times before magistrates, and never having had any residence when she was out of jail but the workhouse. Her cost to the rate-payers for that period had been $2,500 and $3,000. A case was recorded in New York but a year ago, where a girl seduced and neglected some fifty years ago in one of our suburban villages begat a race of paupers and criminals that numbered scores and literally entailed upon the community charges amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. The cost of crime is never probably appreciated by the casual observer.

HOW TO FILL THE VACANCY IN THE ORANGE DELEGATION.

The death of Governor Graham having occasioned a vacancy in the Orange delegation, many inquiries have been made as to the mode of filling it. An examination of the law shows very plainly we think that it is the duty of Governor Brogden to issue a writ of election as soon as may be. There is ample time to hold another election before the meeting of the Convention of which the Governor intends to take immediate advantage, as we learn from a telegram from Raleigh received last night.

The Act calling the Convention provides in section 4 that

If a vacancy shall occur, they shall be filled in the same manner as the like vacancies are filled by law in the case of vacancies in the General Assemby.

The law applicable to "vacancies in the General Assembly" is to be found in section 33 and 34, chapter 52 of Battles Revisal, and reads as follows:

33. When a vacancy occurs in the General Assemby by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county in which the late member resided, provided the General Assemby shall not be in session, to notify the Governor of such vacancy, and in the case the General Assembly shall be in session when such vacancy occurs, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of the House in which the vacancy occurs, to notify the Governor of the same, who shall thereupon issue a writ of election to the sheriff or sheriffs of the district or county represented by the late member, said election to be held at such time as the Governor may designate, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

34. Every election, held in pursuance of a writ from the Governor, shall be conducted in like manner as the the regular biennial elections, so far as the particular case can be governed by the general rules, and shall, to all intents and purposes, be as legal and valid, and subject the officers and persons elected to the same penalties and liabilities, as if the same had been held at the time, and according to the rules and regulations prescribed for the regular biennial elections.

WHO ATE ROGER WILLIAMS?

It seems that in searching for the remains of one of the fathers of religious liberty in America, says Mr. Rodney Welch in the *Teachers' Monthly*, almost nothing was found. The pick and spade removed the hard earth till a dark line was reached having the shape of a coffin. Below there were a few locks of silvery hair and some teeth, the things Byron tells us that decay soonest in life and remains longest after death. The dead form had disappeared and a living form had taken its place. The body of the old hero had become, not food for worms, but sustenance for an apple tree. A root had forced its way through the hard earth till it reached the coffin, whose lid it lifted, and whose contents it devoured. It had stretched itself over the skeleton and thrown out divisions over the extremities. These in turn had divided and showed the form and position of the fingers. A living form showed where a decaying one had rested. An apple tree had eaten up a man. From the food it had devoured it had produced blossoms the children of the grave-digger had plucked, and fruit that he himself had eaten.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The death of ex-President Johnson in the enjoyment of the highest honor which his native State can confer upon a citizen, brings pertinently to mind says the Boston *Post*, the different fortune which has followed the men prominent in the impeachment case and the party in whose interest that scheme was conceived. As for the party itself, the people have removed it from the control of public affairs, and nothing more distinctly characteristic of the great political revolution can be instanced than the return of Andrew Johnson to a seat in the body that once sat in judgment on partisan charges against him. Of thirty-five Senators who voted for conviction, Pomeroy and Harlan have retired to a comfortable but dishonorble privacy; Wade, who voted adversely to Johnson to make himself President, has gone into utter obscurity; Yates died a miserable death; Nye is insane; Patterson, of New Hampshire, was slain politically by Credit Mobilier; Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Frelinghuysen, Stewart, Howard, of Michigan, Morgan, Cragin, Williams, Corbett, Ramsey, and Drake have been repudiated under more or less ignominious circumstances. Of those who yet remain, Cameron, Conkling, Morton and Sherman have seen their several States revolt against their party. These are not the ordinary ups and downs of politics. They show a revolution in popular sentiment whose significance reaches back to the time when an honest President was opposed by a violently partisan Congress, and whose work is not yet completed, although so much that looks like retribution has been accomplished.

EGYPT has abandoned the friendship of France to place herself under the protection of Germany. This is another victory for Berlin diplomacy, but it is an act of questionable wisdom on the part of the Khedive. Other nations besides France have an interest in keeping Germany out of the Mediterranean, and in case of trouble the Egyptian ally of Germany would be likely to receive severe handling, whatever the ultimate issue of the struggle between the principal Powers might be.

THE peace of Europe is again in danger. This time from Herzegovina. Not that this minute speck on the map is likely to do much damage by itself, but it has the same relation to latent destructive forces that a match has to a barrel of gunpowder. The latest accounts show the insurrection increasing in strength, and at any moment the Servians may take a hand in it. Should this happend there would probably result such an explosion as would make the last war between Germany and France seem only a very small affair.

IT is not only the grasshoppers that infest the Western part of the country, but now the papers say a plague of rabbits has visited the ranches on Fish Creek, Nev., totally devastating the crops, having destroyed more than 100 acres of barley. The ranchers made an attack on them and destroyed 200 in a single night; but it seemed to make no difference in their number, and they swarmed into the fields the next day.

TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. A CORRECTION.

The Washington City National *Republican* is quite boastful in its utterances about the quality of the "native blood" in the ranks of its party in North Carolina, and the intelligence and education of a large element of its citizenship.

The blood of Holden according to the *Republican*, and of Russel, and Brogden and Dockery and Settle, and Reade, and Rodman, and Moore, and Badger, and Bynum is some of the best native blood in North Carolina, association with which is the result of membership in the Radical party. But it is not the native blood alone that makes the *Republican* cry out in admiration and delight. The carpet-bagger, too, is worthy of much commendation.

It is true the *Republican* does not speak of the carpet-bagger as a blooded animal, but then it is an exceedingly useful one. Says that paper:

The so-called "carpet-baggers" are men of exceptionably good character, and have won the unwilling respect of their opponents by years of honest devotion to the best interests of the people among whom they have taken up their residence. Among these are such men as Messrs. Keogh and Ball, of Greensboro, French and Canady, of Wilmington, and others, too numerous to mention, who are entitled to consideration as public-spirited citizens, whose solid worth would enable them to deserve, if it did not win, the respect of any community.

And what has become of Messrs. Tourgee and Flavial Foster and Abbott? Are they not carpet-baggers, who have done the party some service? Alas! that such eminent specimens of their kind should have fallen into the undistinguished mass "too numerous to mention."

What has Mr. French done to entitle him to such prominence in Radical estimation? Messrs. Tourgee and Abbott were, as well as he, members of the infamous Convention of 1868. And was not Abbott, as well as French, concerned in that little "speculation" on the rise in State bonds, spoken of in the Fraud Report? And was it not Tourgee that told that touching, truthful little story about the fifteen dead negroes in one mill-pond?

And will any one dare dispute Flavial Foster's right to the loftiest round in the ladder of Radical fame, that very benevolent, very large-hearted man who went into the embalming business directly after the war in order to soothe grief-stricken families at the North by sending them for a consideration the dead bodies of their friends, killed in battle! And if he did occasionally send a body with the wrong leg or the wrong arm cut off, was that his fault? Could he tell which arm or which leg to cut off unless the family was particular in its description of the body it desired? And is this any reason why Mr. French should be mentioned and he not? We protest against such favoritism.

And, then, too, what ignorance, to class Mr. Canady as a carpet-bagger! We had thought if there was any specimen of the scallawag pure and simple in North Carolina, that Mayor Canady was the man. We protest against his being taken from among the blooded stock and put with the common herd. He belongs with such illustrious native bloods as Rodman and Holden and Reade.

Let justice be done though the heavens fall.

A Good Move.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:

I was much gratified a few days since by learning through the columns of your valuable paper that an organization had been perfected whereby the banking capital of this city would be increased ($400,000) four hundred thousand dollars. This will go far to rebuild the pressure under which the whole community has suffered ever since the war, a lack of sufficient banking capital. If we can have abundant and cheap money in our banks, every department of business must prosper. Our community generally have not the ability to own stock in any of our banks, and hence the most direct benefit of our present banking institutions insure to the few who have and control the capital. It appears to me that if a scheme can be devised that will enable persons of small means to own and control a bank of large capital, all classes would be greatly benefitted. The building associations that have been in operation in our midst during the past few years have accomplished much in this direction, and had they been so organized that the profits were equally distributed among all the shares, the result would have been most satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, for many they were so arranged that some paid enormous rates of interest, and others gained enormous profits. The object of this communication is to propose a plan for an organization which will retain the beneficial features of the old associations, and avoid those that have given dissatisfaction. I propose that "we, the people," organise an association of (3,000) three thousand shares of the par value of ($200) two hundred dollars each. To avoid the frequent objections that "it takes too long" or too indefinite a time to "wind up." I would have each share pay two dollars a month. With reasonable prosperity the ultimate value of the shares would be obtained in less than seven years. I would discard the plan of redeeming shares entirely, as has already been done, to a great extent, in the old Associations, and operate under that clause of the charter of the Wilmington Building Association, which authorizes the loan of money to the members to an amount equal to the ultimate value of the stock they hold. The same charter authorizes the subscription of a new series of stock, "which shall be held separate and in all respects distinct and different from the shares of stock" now existing. If this plan is adopted, those who have redeemed stock in the present association can immediately pay out and get a release of their property by giving a new mortgage of the amount they now owe, and as soon as their stock in the new series is worth enough to cancel the last mortgage, they can, if they choose, sell their stock and relieve their property entirely. Those who own unredeemed stock can readily ascertain the value of their shares and realize the amount instead of waiting an indefinite period for the collection of "bills receivable" and debts due. Thus the present Association could be "wound up" in a short time. When the Legislature meets I would apply for an amended charter, changing the name to "Wilmington Banking and Loan Association," or the "People's Bank of Wilmington," and also granting general banking privileges. By this means we could have in our city within six or seven years a bank with a paid up capital of $600,000, and every one who can save two dollars a month could own a share of stock in it which would pay as good dividends or sell as well in market as any other bank stock. If there are any objections to my plan, or I have not been sufficiently explicit, I would be pleased to hear from any of your readers, and will "rise to explain," but by all means let us have a People's Bank. C.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN the recent great storm in Switzerland, near Geneva, a man was killed by a hailstone striking him on the temple and another had his wrist broken. An extraordinary number of small birds were killed by the hail; one person is said to have picked up 500.

THE N. Y. Herald says of the ex-president: "People looked at his return to the senate very much as the expectant thousands at a Seville bull fight look for the coming into the arena of the mighty and farless beast who is to die for their sport, but who, before dying, may gore one or two of his antagonists."

THREE congressional nominations have been made in Mississippi: Col. Chas. E. Hooker in the fifth district; Hon. O. R. Singleton in the fourth district, and Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar in the first district. The latter was renominated by acclamation at Corinth, in the precence of five thousand white men.

THIS is the situation: Seven hundred millions of currency to float a debt capital of twenty-two hundred millions of dollars in bonds and pay taxes, Federal, State and local, of at least eight hundred millions of dollars a year. Is there any reason why money should not be scarce and interest high?

A MASS of wood and oily dark mud has been found on a high, gravelly ridge in Reynolds, Ga., at a depth of forty-two feet. The well-diggers had not cut through the mass at the latest accounts. The Macon Telegraph advises the owner of the well to send specimens of the wood and earth to Professor Little for a scientific explanation of the mystery.

THE Leesburg (Va.) *Mirror* states that on Saturday last the Rev. F. M. Maury resigned his charge at Middleburg, Loudoun county, and declined even to officiate on Sunday. His resignation is not merely a severance of his pastoral relations with the Middleburg parish, but is a complete and final withdrawal from the Episcopal Church. His reasons for this action, it is learned, will be shortly set forth in a letter to the Bishop.

IT seems to be settled that Delano must go. His retention endangers the Republican vote of Ohio, which is Delano's State. They know the old rascal there. It is an open secret in Washington that Grant is casting around for a more acceptable man. He dare not appoint General Cowan, for he is mixed up with the Indian frauds in common with Delano. The new Secretary will probably be either ex-Congressman Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, or Judge Taft, of Ohio.

THE rain belt covered the northern half of Missouri, the southern half of Iowa, and nearly the whole of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—an area of 190,000 square miles, and the garden country of the west. This rain area embracing about 67½ per cent. of the wheat crop of the country. One-third of the crop has, therefore, been exposed to the effects of the extraordinary rainfall. Twenty-five per cent. of it will probably cover the loss if the weather is hereafter favorable. In many sections the loss is almost total so far as the wheat, hay and oat crops are concerned, but the average loss in the entire rain belt will not exceed twenty-five per cent.

JUDGE MYRICK, of the San Francisco, Probate Court, has decided, in the case of Mrs. King, that New York law is good in California, and that the plaintiff is made a widow by her husband's life imprisonment, and is consequently entitled to inherit under her father's will. It is a rather queer corollary of the decision that Mrs. King proposes to use the $10,000 she will get in procuring a new trial for her husband, in the hope to resurrect him. And this, too, when she was laboring for a divorce when he murdered O'Neil. As the old London porter said: "Rum creeters is wimmen!"

THE New York Tribune is evidently alarmed. It says: "No careful observer of public sentiment in the "West and South can escape the conviction that if the Democrats carry "Ohio this fall, both of these sections "will enter the next National Democratic Convention so furious for inflation that the Eastern section of the "party will be powerless to resist "them."

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN delivered an address to the graduating class of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, on the 4th. His subject was, "Defects of Public Speakers, and the Character of Popular Orators." In the course of his effort Mr. Clingman alluded to Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Choate, Benton, Silas Wright, James Buchanan, George McDuffie, Colonel Preston, S. S. Prentiss and others distinguished for their talents and powers of debate. The whole speech was intensely interesting.

THAT able Texas paper, the Galveston *News*, takes the *World and Times* of New York, and the *Gazette* of Baltimore to task for their rag-money denunciations against Governor Allen, of Ohio. The *News* asks: "What do they mean by rag-money? Do they mean the original inflation of legal tender paper which gave Eastern speculation wings to soar to heights never reached before? Do they mean the cheap money which Eastern manufacturers, Eastern dealers, Eastern capitalists got, wholesale, for a mere song, when gold was 260, and when Jay Cook and others of his pursuasion were ascending in mammoth balloons, inflated with patriotic gush and gas about the national blessing of a great national debt? Or do they mean the rag money, which a vulpine policy under the cloak of specie resumption has sought to convert into a terrible astringent for values and expander for debts—which would reduce cotton to ten cents a pound and wheat to fifty cents a bushel, while compelling the payment in gold or its equivalent of debts contracted in paper at eighty, seventy, sixty or fifty per cent. depreciation below the gold standard." It must be remembered that the *News* is the mouth-piece of a State in which gold is a circulating medium. It clearly perceives the robbery which would be the result of resumption through contraction, and asks the "hards" to pause.

THE London gossips are telling this story, apropos of Queen Victoria's continued seclusion: At the Princess of Wales' garden party, at which she was present, the other day, the Queen accosted a distinguished officer, and conversed affably with him for some minutes. At last the gallant General remarked, "I am really very sorry madam, for being so stupid. I am sure I have seen your face, and remember it perfectly well, but I cannot remember your name."

THE Albany *Argus* says: "Senator Thurman has proved himself a practical statesman. He perceives that the cause of hard money will suffer nothing by a Democratic victory in Ohio, and that the cause of the people will gain very much. The Democrats of New York are with Senator Thurman in wishing well to the Democracy of Ohio and desiring the election of Governor Allen.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, of Scotland, father of Wm. Butler Duncan, is worth $8,000,000, and so the New York bankrupt is still very comfortably situated. It is a famous thing to have a prodigiously wealthy parent in Europe when one breaks in America.

THERE is now in session in Cincinnati a Convention composed of the colored editors of newspapers in this country, and other distinguished representatives, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of the negro race, a large number of delegates being present. The sentiment of those in attendance seems to favor united action on the part of the colored people throughout the country for the enforcement of all the rights guaranteed to them by law.

RECENTLY a foreign embassy sought the assistance of the English police to find a young girl who had just become the heiress of many millions. The instructions were vague, and the task was necessarily given to one of the keenest detectives. At the end of six weeks the detective reported at headquarters and handed in his resignation. "Well," said the chief, "and what about the young girl?" "I found her about a month ago in a dressmaker's shop," was the answer. "And what then?" "I married her yesterday, and this morning I have just received her six millions."

TWENTY-SIX crimes of various magnitudes, from counterfeiting to wife murder, are the subject of twenty-six special telegrams in a Western paper. There are forgeries, riots, incendiarisms, thefts, murders, embezzlements and crimes of darker hue. This savory mess is served up in a column by itself so that no family need miss it, and is garnished with startling and imaginative headings. With such diet as this dealt out to the community every day, it need be no wonder if crime "doth make the meat it feeds on."

A LARGE meeting of Confederate soldiers and sailors was held in Alexandria, Virginia, on Tuesday night, to express regret at the late loss of Gen. Pickett, and to adopt suitable resolutions of respect for his memory. Gen. Corse, one of Pickett's brigadiers, presided, and made an appropriate speech. Other ex-Confederates also addressed the meeting, and a series of resolutions, conveying their sense of bereavement and of honor to the memory of the deceased, was unanimously adopted.

GUANO was first brought to this country by Commodore Stewart in 1845, and at that time attracted but little attention. In 1840 it was again introduced, and its use spread rapidly both here and in Europe, and ever since, the demand for it has gone on increasing, until whole islands have disappeared under the pick and shovel, and numerous fleets laden with the precious material are navigating the seas in every direction, to distribute it to all parts of the civilized world.

DURING the past three years about thirty English and Irish gentlemen have settled in Amelia county, Virginia, on estates which in the aggregate amount to nearly 10,000 acres. These colonists have, it is estimated, invested in real and personal property and otherwise, between $400,000 and $500,000.

THE losses sustained by the South in the civil war are estimated by a correspondent of the New York Evening *Post* to have been $1,284,000,000 independent of the slave property, which amounted to $2,400,000,000, making a total of $3,684,000,000. But this is below the mark, for the correspondent estimates that had not the war occurred the wealth of the South, taking the ratio of the decade ending 1860 as a test, would in 1870 have reached $15,381,000,000 instead of which it fell to only $5,462,000,000—a difference of nearly $10,000,000,000.

Returns from the Cherokee election indicate that Colonel Ross, now holding the office of principal Chief of the nation, has been defeated by Rev. Charles Thompson. The Chieftaincy has been held by some member of the Ross family for many years, in fact, during most of the time since the tribe abandoned their nomadic habits and adopted a civilized form of government. Ross successful competitor has long been very popular with the Cherokee Nation.

The United States District Court in Oregon has given $2,000 damage to a young German girl of nineteen whose beauty was permanently spoiled by an accident on board of the steamship Oriflamme, of the Oregon Company, last March. The Judge gave it as his opinion that "personal comeliness is a consideration of importance in the case of every daughter of Eve," since it may affect her power of obtaining "a secure and independent position in the community by marriage." The opinion must be admitted to be sound, and not the loss sound that it simply translates into law the famous old verse: "My face is my fortune, sir, she said."

THE platform of the Greenback party, which is forming in New York city, is concisely declared to be "the use of "the credit of the United States in the "form of greenbacks, thus saving "twenty million dollars annually that "are now paid the National Banks on "their bonds deposited at Washington."

When Spotted Tail and other Sioux chiefs visited Washington a short time ago, their very plain manner of speaking in regard to the untruthfulness of the Rev. Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith was the occasion of a severe shock to the dignity of that sanctimonious official and of his superior officer, the virtuous Delano. But it appears that was not the first time that Smith's reputation for truth and veracity had been called in question by the untutored children of the forest. A correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says that three years ago Commissioner Smith held an interview at Fort A. Lincoln with the Mandans, Gros Ventres, and Aricarees, in which while in the midst of his palaver the chiefs plumply told him that he lied, and refused to entertain certain propositions which he made to them unless he would put his promise in writing with the names of witnesses, whom they could trust attached to the document, giving as a reason for this demand that they had no confidence in him or anything that he said. Some of our savage brethren are very keen in estimating the character of the whites who come in contact with them. Perhaps it is intuition.

ARE REPUBLICS UNGRATEFUL?

This question has formerly been answered affirmatively. It may be that the answer was then correct. But, as American citizens and faithful journalists, we deny that the imputation can longer be cast at the feet of the godess of the American republic. It is true that during the earlier periods of our history, when our men in high public stations were so silly as to be honest and just, we were altogether liable to have our republic insulted with the charge. But times have changed and men have changed with them. During the period from A. D. 1860 to A. D. 1865, the Republic re-entered the womb of her fair Godess; and after the throes of a second birth, was again presented in the temple of the Nations, with her head surrounded by the glory of the new order of things. Honesty had been swallowed up in gratitude. With this gem in her crown, the Republic lifted her head for the admiring gaze of the world. And forthwith she selected the object upon whom she would exercise this shining virtue. There had been a poor ex-artillery officer. Then he was a tanner; after that, perhaps, a wood-dealer. No matter, he had been very efficient at this new birth, and rewards of gratitude must of course be showered upon him.

The Presidency! then a house; then money; then a horse or two; then a pup; another house; more horses; a great deal more money; then another pup; then eight hundred acres of land worth $800,000, near St. Louis; then another horse; the Presidency again; then the use of knowledge of the operations of the Treasury department whereby he realized the snug little sum of $1,500,000; then houses in New York, at long Branch in Washington and in St. Louis; then more horses and more pups.

The reason why we state this account, imperfect though we know it to be, is only to convince the world that modern Republics are not quite so ungrateful as were the Greeks or the Romans. To them and to their parsimonious honesty must we ascribe the vulgar saying that "Republics are ungrateful."

A victorious general of Rome in the height of that republic, having entirely subdued his enemies, was rewarded with the "larger triumph," and perhaps a statue in the forum, a bull for a sacrifice, an embroidered garment to appear in, a crown of laurel, a monumental trophy with inscriptions; sometimes five hundred or a thousand copper coins were struck on occasion of the victory, which doing honor to the general, we will place to his account; and lastly, sometimes, although not very frequently, a triumphal arch. These are all the rewards that we now call to mind, which a victorious general received, after his return from the most glorious expedition: having conquered some great kingdom, brought the king himself, his family and nobles, in chains, to adorn the triumph; and made the kingdom either a Roman province, or at best a poor depending state, in humble alliance with that republic. Now, of all these rewards, we find but two which were of real profit to the general; the laurel crown, made and sent to him at the charge of the public and the embroidered garment; but we cannot find whether this last was paid for by the senate or the general; however, we will take the more favorable opinion, and in all the rest, admit the whole expense, as if it were really money in the general's pocket.

Now according to these computations we present two fair accounts, the one of Roman gratitude, and the other of American gratitude; and set them together in balance.

THE EVENTS OF 1876.

The year 1876 will witness two events, says the Lynchburg *News*, of the utmost importance and interest to the American people. They will elect their President and celebrate the Centennial of their national existence. Perhaps at no other period in the history of our country have such grave issues and important interests been involved in a Presidential election. The great principles of Democratic government in our constitution are by the result of that election either to be vindicated and confirmed, or destroyed and blotted out forever. The Centennial celebration, occurring in the same year with the Presidential election, will be influenced by, and will in its turn influence, the political contests and struggles of the hundreth anniversary of American independence. It will be a serious question whether the nominating conventions ought to be held before or after the Centennial celebration. They will probably be held before, as otherwise they might be so late as to afford no time for canvass before the occurrence of the elections, and neither party in such a crisis as the present would be willing to leave anything to chance, or neglect any means which might augment its strength, or contribute to its success. But at whatever time the nominating conventions are held, both parties will attempt to turn to present practical account the thoughts and sentiments suggested by the celebration. Republicans will endeavor to show that it was through and by the instrumentality of their party alone that the "best government the sun ever shone on" was saved from dismemberment and annihilation. But we believe Democracy can make a stronger and more effective appeal to the people of the country at large than can be made by Republicanism. We believe the Centennial celebration will soften the prejudices and broaden and sweeten the charity of the people of all sections, and that imbued with the returning spirit of good will, liberty and patriotism, Americans will be rather inclined to forget the enmities, the discords and the strifes of the past, than to renew the dissensions which have separated them so widely during the last fifteen years.

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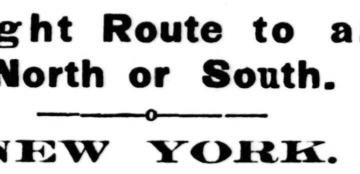

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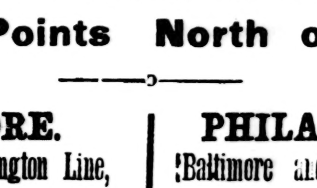

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march 12-tf

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875.

The German Volunteers.

We all, or at least those of us who were residents of Wilmington anterior to the war, remember the splendid military organization known as the German Volunteers, which for so many years flourished in our city. They were one of the very first to volunteer in defence of the State, and on the memorable 16th day of April, 1861, in company with the Wilmington Light Infantry, Captain W. L. DeRosset, the Wilmington Rifle Guards, Captain O. P. Meares, and the Cape Fear Artillery, Captain J. J. Hedrick, all under command of Colonel John L. Cantwell, embarked for the defence of Fort Caswell. They were then under command of Captain C. Cornehlson, and were a fine military body.

A gentleman friend, who remembers these things, has suggested that the Germans in this city re-organize the old company, and form part of the batallion now composed of the Wilmington Light Infantry and the Cape Fear Light Artillery. The suggestion is a capital one, and we hope that it may be followed.

A movement has been on foot for some time past looking to the re-organization of the Wilmington Rifle Guards, which we hope also may be successful. Let the four companies, who so gallantly rushed to the defence of the mother State, in 1861, again be allied as companions in arms in these latter days, and thus perpetuate the fraternity compacted so many years ago.

Inland Atlantic Coast Navigation.

We understand that Captain Michler, in charge of a corps of engineers (about twenty in number), who have been detailed by Col. Abert, the Superintending Engineer, to whom the work was assigned, are now at Masonboro Sound, having passed all the way from Norfolk, through the coast-line sounds, in an examination of the same, with the view of ascertaining the possibility of opening to general commerce an inland water-communication along the Atlantic Coast, in accordance with a resolution of the last United States Congress.

We learn that they also contemplate examining another route from New River, known as the old Kearney line, which enters the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear river at or near Bannerman's Bridge.

We cannot but regard this work of opening an inland water communication as valuable to the nation at large, important to North Carolina, and vital to the city of Wilmington. When we come to consider that steps are now being taken to close New Inlet in the process of improving our harbor; that the large trade of Eastern North Carolina, amounting to about five hundred vessels, with the prospect of a large increase being lost to us by forcing these vessels to double the Cape and Frying Pan shoals, it becomes a matter of vital importance to Wilmington that this work should be pushed forward to a successful issue at an early day. We, therefore, commend it to the attention of our Chamber of Commerce, and to the special care of the North Carolina delegation on the next Congress of the United States.

Proposals for Closing New Inlets.

We observe by the Baltimore papers, and otherwise, that on Friday last, the 16th, there were opened in Baltimore, in the office of Colonel Craighill of the corps of engineers United States America, proposals for certain work at the new inlet, the ultimate rposep of which is the entire closing of same. The various plans proposed all differ more or less, some of them prepatatory additional, but all agree in the one object of stopping ultimately the outflow to the ocean at the above point of the water of the river, and thus turn the entire volume of the water out at the main bar or original mouth of the river, thus assisting in deepening it.

The government allowed much latitude to be used by the bidders in their proposals in the form, plan, mode and character of the work to be adopted as well as the character of material to be used, such as stone, cribs, sand bags, brush piling, etc., throwing out general suggestions or directions. Hence there were a variety of plans submitted.

The following were the bidders and prices: Bangs & Dolby, of Maulino, New York, for an apron $120,000; to close new inlet to low water mark, $188,000. M. A. Bryan, of St. Louis, to construct an apron $20 per lineal foot, to maintain it four feet above the present bottom, $34 per lineal foot; to close new inlet for $20,500. R. G. Ross and H. M. Drane submitted three proposals, as follows: Propose first to close new inlet to two feet above low water marks for $242,000; to close to two feet above high water mark under this proposal and plan $346,000; proposal No. 2, by a different plan, for $250,000; and proposal No. 3 by still a different plan and mode, $250,000; allowing the government the option as to the plan and materials. C. J. DeGiard, Fulton, New York, offer to construct an apron at $20 per linial foot, and each additional foot in height $4, close new inlet for $16400. F. H. Smith, New York, bids for building the apron $37 per linial foot.

The proposals are all held under consideration, and will probably be decided on in a few days.

No very correct judgment can be obtained of the cost of the work from the above prices, as the plan of obstruction for stopping the inlet, and character of material used in same by the different bidders may vary greatly.

The Suspension of the Bank of Mecklenberg.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Saturday evening about six o'clock it was publicly announced on the streets that the Bank of Mecklenberg had suspended and in addition had made an assignment to Judge Wm. M. Shipp, of the assets of the institution and that the bank had gone into liquidation, which statement was subsequently confirmed upon the receipt of the advertisement, making an official announcement of the facts, from the President which appears in another column.

Rumors on the streets are as thick as "leaves in Vallambrosa," and upon consultation with commercial men, we found that no two could agree as to the solvency of the concern. Many thought that the bank would be able to pay dollar for dollar while not a few estimated their ability to pay would not exceed twenty-fiv cents on the dollar.

We have no means of ascertaining the real condition of the bank, for up to a late hour yesterday evening the assignee himself did not know how the affairs of the bank stood. It is said now it has been looked upon with suspicion for over a year, though we must confess that it is news to us, and up to six o'clock Saturday evening a certified check on the bank of Mecklenburg was good at our counter.

We learn that the bank had twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars of its own money in circulation most of it in this city, and hundreds of mechanics and laborers who were paid off with it Saturday night found themselves unable to obtain the bread necessary to sustain life until the end of another week, unless they can obtain credit.

In the event that the assignee is unable to pay off the indebtedness of the bank, we are informed that the loss will fall heavily on a number of widowed and maiden ladies who were depositors. The assistant cashier was secretary of one of the Building and Loan Associations, of Charlotte, and the deposits of that corporation were kept in this bank. Reports say that the association will lose heavily, in the event that the bank is unable to pay out. Another report is that the Sheriff of the county will loose heavily, he having accumulated a considerable amount in the collection of taxes. But the hardest lick of all is where the bills were paid out to the laboring classes, for work done during the week, and who were unable to obtain the necessaries of life with it.

Every statement in regard to its condition or solvency must be a matter of speculation until Tuesday, when the public are promised a full statement of its condition. In this connection we will state that the impression prevails that all the other banks of Charlotte are perfectly solvent.

The First Mint Julep in London.

[From Scribner's Monthly.]

At that date (1842) fancy drinks were almost unknown in the clubs, taverns and gin palaces of London. Hittinger conceived the idea of introducing these to show to what extent ice was used in "the States" for this purpose. He therefore secured the services of several bar-keepers, whom he had intimated into the mysteries of mixing juleps, smashes, cocktails, and other drinks known only in Yankeeland. His experience, as he relates it himself, is very amusing. I went out into the steamer so as to make arrangements for the arrival of the bark and cargo, delivered my letters, talked with parties, and felt tolerably sure that I had struck a vein. In due time the Sharon, having made a good passage, arrived in the Thames. The thing had been talked over so much that the cargo of Boston ice was as well advertised as it could have been in the columns of the *Times*. But, after all, it appeared to them a strange fish that no one dared to touch. My feeling were just about the temperature of my ice, and wasting as rapidly. At last I was introduced to the Chairman or President of the Fishmongers' Association, an association which I was not long in discovering had the merit of wealth, if not of social position. He was sociable, and seemed to comprehend my position if I didn't his. Matters were so arranged; a magnificent hall or saloon had been secured; I ascertained that my bar-keepers, through constant drill, had attained the correct slight of hand in mixing the drinks. The hour arrived. The ball was long and brilliantly lighted. After the company was seated the Chairman introduced me and the subject matter of the evening's discussion. Now, thought I, I am all right. At a given signal the well trained waiters appeared, laden with the different drinks. The effect was gorgeous, and I expected an ovation that no Yankee had ever had. But, alas! the first sounds that broke the silence were: "I say, aw, waitaw, a little 'ot wataw, if you please; I prefer it 'alf 'n 'alf.' I made a dead rush for the door, next day settled my bills in London, took the train for Liverpool and the steamer for Boston, and counted up a loss of $1,200.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' DEBT.

The Mystery of the Indebtedness of the Greatest Spendthrift in Europe.

[London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

There is a general impression that under this Indian visit there lurks a scheme for putting about £100,000 at the very least into the Prince's pocket.

The Prince, notwithstanding an annual income of £120,000, cannot keep out of debt. How he manages to spend so much money is mysterious as to amount to a scandal. His residences and estates are provided for him, and are untaxed: and were he to give a dinner party every day in the year to twenty princes, at twice the price per head of a Lord Mayor's banquet, it would not costs a third of his income.

The report was circulated that he was burdened with expenses by the the Queen's withdrawal from Court; but Queen has taken pains to have it reach the public that the Prince has suffered no pecuniary loss on her account.

Some time ago repeated efforts were made to feel the pulse of the country to find if it would be safe to ask the House of Commons to pay the Princes' debts without showing the vouchers. These efforts were successful; the pulse of the country was felt, and revealed plainly that it would not be safe. Efforts to raise his income were equally fruitless.

It is plain we are seperated by a considerable moral interval, however brief in time, from the days when Parliament was so generous in paying Princes of Whales debt with the public money. It seems like ancient history, rather than plain Parliamentary proceedings of sixty years ago, to read that when Troutbeck, the Wapping tradesman, died bequeathing a large sum for schools for the poor, the Prime Minister stated to the House that he was happy to inform them that although the Prince of Wales' debt exceeded his income by a quarter of a million, the nation would not be called upon to pay the whole, for a tradesman of Wapping, named Troutbeck, had died, leaving a sum of money for the building of some schools, and further sum, considerably exceeding £100,000 to the maintenance and education of poor boys in the parish; and he the (Minister) was authorized by the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) to state that, inasmuch as the said Troutbeck had no relations, the whole of the property was an escheat to the crown.

It was only in 1816 that the money left by the tradesman to educate the poor from among whom he sprang, was brazenly divided among the blacklegs, fiddlers, jewellers, tailors, opera dancers, and some less creditable creditors. Such things cannot now be done in the old open-handed way. The Prince of Whales' debts are to be paid partially under cover of presents to Indian Princes. Sixty thousand pounds have been voted him for this purpose.

MONGOLIAN NUPTIALS.

Marriage of two of Senator Sharon's Chinese Servants.

There was an interesting ceremonial performed last evening at the Methodist Chinese Mission on Washington street. John Ki, confidential servant and Celestial body-guard of William Sharon, San Francisco's respected millionnaire and Nevada's honored Senator, was united in wedlock to Mademoiselle Qui Ho, a lady with many personal charms, and a useful handmaid of the establishment. The Rev. Otis Gibson, who is in charge of the Mission, sanctified the tie with the impressive rites of his church. The attendance of friends of the bride and groom, and of curious Americans, was large and respectable. About thirty pupils of the Mission School, who, as a rule, are free from the opium habit, were present in their native apparel, sresh of complexion, and even handsome. There were about as many Chinese ladies, whose broad sleeves, loose cotton gowns and ornamental style of head-dress helped to make the scene picturesque. A few stray Chinamen from the Chinese quarter looked on with a puzzled expression on their chalky faces, and diffused a sickly odor of burnt opium from their garments.

The bridegroom came fashionably late, and somewhat delayed the beginning of the marriage rite. He was elegantly dressed in broad-cloth made in Parisian fashion, and had his hair cut in the American mode. His appearance and manners were those of a cultivated European. The bride did not wear white with orange flowers and diamonds. A little margin of ophir had been waisted in broadcloth, which was made in the style of Chinese feminine attire—a loose sacque and broad trowsers. Delicate gold ear rings of native manufacture hung rom her ears. Gold buttons, made of the pretty gold dollars of commerce, adorned the sacque profusely, making a dazzling glitter in the gas light.

When everything was ready the couple took their place in front of Mr. Gibson, the groom with that confidence that comes of familiarity with good society, the bride with a downcast look that seemed partly the result of innate modesty and partly a reminiscence of the Chinese social customs, which made marriage almost a bargain and sale and the wife almost the slave of the husband. The marriage service was in the Chinese language, which Mr. Gibson learned when a missionary in China, and which flowed from his lips with sufficient fluency for the occasion. It lasted more than half an hour and was listened to with great attention, not only by those chiefly interested, but by all present. When he was finished he pronounced a benediction, but neglected to kiss the bride, not knowing how Ah Ki would interpret such clerical familiarity. Others then pressed forward to greet the husband and wife.

Ah Ki speaks English as if to the manner born. Mrs. Ki, as we call her, speaks it less fluently, but with a sweet, persuasive accent that indicates a life of submission and domestic assiquity in the future. Although but twenty-four years of age, she has been once married, and was divorced from her husband for extreme cruelty, being permitted to take her maiden name. Ah Ki has reached the mature age of twenty-six. He has the reputation of being intelligent and capable, and has for many years held a high position in Senator Sharon's house when his master was at home, and travelling with him in a confidential capacity when abroad. Ah Ki and lady will be seen in Washington at the opening of Congress, and will doubtles give some illustrations at the capital of Celestial life below stairs.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

An Elephant Picks a Young Woman's Pocket.

Correspondence of the Kansas City Times.

On Tuesday the entire population, except a blind woman and Rouse, went over to see Queen's great show and have a nice time. A young lady from across the Jersey took her suitor and her opera glass. The young lady says she thought the performance real romantic until she stopped to see the elephant

She wore one of those pockets behind, in which, besides her handkerchief, she had deposited an apple, a handful of peanuts, quarter of a pound of gumdrops a little bottle of ammonia, and some other trifles. She and her swain, after admiring the complexion of the huge beast, turned their backs upon him to watch the monkeys and the live kangaroo, and gaze into each other's eyes; to do this the better they leaned back against the rope which inclosed the stately monarch, who saw the apple protruding from the pocket of the unconscious fair one. He hesitated a moment, and was lost to all sense of honor or self-respect, for with a shuffling movement he emulated the example of our common mother; plucked and ate the fruit, returned to the pocket and scooped out the gumdrops and peanuts, with a sly wink at his nephew, who has looking on with anxiety at the proceeding. But in the last mouthful, the majestic beast took in the ammonia bottle by mistake, the cork come out, and about an ounce of hartshorn ran down the throat of the greedy beast. This beverage is said to have a reviving and stimulating influence, and in this case it proved its power, for a more revived elephant was never seen on earth. With a wild yell he grabbed the protuberance behind the lady which had been the cause of his disaster: she was "pulled back" some before, but as the exasperated trunk yanked at the bustle and accessories, all former attempts at that style of wearing gear seemed pale and sickly; everything was "pulled back" until the young woman looked like the statue of Niobe in blue calico. The young man with great presence of mind shouted "shoo" and the gentlemanly clerk of the elephant, with a long probe, persuaded the beast to let up. But the fun was over for the day; cake had no charms, and soda no balm for these two souls, who walked home with but a single thought about wild animals.

A SMALL SIZED VESUVIUS.

Seventeen Tons of Molten Metal Turned Loose.

From the Memphis Ledger.

On Saturday afternoon the fire bells rang out an alarm of fire caused by an accident which happened at the foundry of E. S. Risk & Co., on Court street, east of the Charleston Railroad depot. An immense mass of metal, weighing about seventeen tons, had been melted and poured into a reservoir for the purpose of casting the iron work substructure of a cotton compress for Mr. A. R. Montgomery. The mould had been prepared with care and was surrounded with heavy iron castings, all ready to receive the molten mass of mettle at a given signal. The gate or slide of the reservoir was worked by lever power, but owing to some inattention was left without a guard. The tremendous weight of the metal within the reservoir forced up the gate or slide, and the red hot mass rushed out, hissing and blazing all over the mould and into the pit. The flames and sparks flew in every direction, setting on fire the roof of the building and stairway leading up and into the pattern making room. The fire was extinguished before any material damage could be done to the building, but seventeen tons of meatl were chilled and fused into a confused and solid mass in and around the mould, causing a loss of $1,000 to the proprietors. The casting was the heavy attempted to be made in this city, and the accident is much to be deplored, as every precaution was taken to make the cast a comple success. Fortunately none of the moulders or employers were injured by the rush of red hot metal, that resembled an eruption of lava from Vesuvius.

Our reporter visited the scene of the accident yesterday, and even then smoke and steam came up from the mould and pit where the immense mass of metal was hidden from sight and was slowly chilling. We understand that the enterprising proprietors will at once go to work and remelt the iron and attempt the casting again, which will be in about a week or ten days, it taking that time to make all the necessary preparations for so heavy and scientific an undertaking.

Old Uncle Billy.

We found him sitting on the post-office steps. He had evidently seen trouble. His clothes were old and well worn; his straw hat looked like it had seen many summers; his boots were out at the toes, and everything went to show that time had been his enemy.

We approached him gently, and laid our hands on the old man's shoulder, and said:

"Old man, why those tears?"

He looked up suspiciously at us, drew up his leg, brushed off the mud, and said, in a voice eloquent with emotion:

"Hoppers!"

We knew at once that he had been a victim of the grasshoppers, and pitied him from the bottom of our heart. In hours of suffering the soothing voice or the graceful touch of womanly hands will do more toward alleviating the misery of a poor, sorrow stricken heart, or a head bowed down with trouble, than the most feeling expression of which awkward, uncouth man is capable in his most sympathizing moods. But there was no female there, so we did the best we could, and invited the old man home to dinner.

"I don't know what put it into your heart to be so kind to me," sobbed the poor old man. "Old Uncle Billy isn't use to it," and he wiped the tears from his eyes as he walked along the street.

There was a silence for a moment or two, and then he heaved a deep sigh, pulled his hat down over his eyes, and the silence was broken by him saying:

"Would I were in the grave; I've nothing to live for now"

"Wife and children dead?"

"Ya—yass," he gasped; "all gone:"

"How did it happen?" we inquired, as we filled up his plate for the thirteenth time.

And then Uncle Billy told his story—how he came from Nebraska, and how he had been eaten out by the grasshoppers, and how he had seen his wife waste away day by day, for the want of sufficient food, until he finally had the melancholy pleasure of attending her funeral, and how the grasshoppers stopped the funeral procession broke open the coffin, ate up his wife's remains, and chased him across a forty-acre lot.

"By shiminy, ish dot so?" piped in the hired man, who had been listening in the kitchen.

"Yes, sir; that's as sure as God made little apples.

He went on:

"Matters became worse and worse, until one day the hoppers tackled my two youngest children, ate them right up before my eyes, and I so weak for the want of food as to be unable to lift my hands to save them!"

"That's terrible!" said we.

"I should say it was!" and Uncle Billy bowed his attenuated form, and shed the bitter, blinding tears of a strong man in agony. We all joined in the sorrowful wail, which went up from sympathizing hearts, and we had a general wet time all around. But tears relieve the soul, and after the poor old man had wept awhile and eaten considerable he felt better, and had us to go up into the hot garret and hunt around for the sickle which we remembered putting up there last summer in order to cut some grass in our yard, to show how grateful he was for the kindness rendered.

But he didn't cut more than a pound or two—not that time. No, the miserable galoot went off down town with the sickle to get it sharpened, he said, and on his way sold it for twenty-five cents, and in less than ten minutes was down on the levee, as drunk as a lord.—[Cincinnati Saturday Night.

SOMETHING LIKE "GUY LIVINGSTONE."

Two Broken Hearts—Suicide in a Garret—A Nun's Gray Garb.

An Old Point correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette relates the following sad and romantic story of real life:

Among the guests is a lady who has the saddest, most pathetic face I ever saw, and the most

HAUNTING PAIR OF EYES

that ever dwelt in one's memory. Madame DeStael, it was, I think, who said that every one's life had in it elements to construct a first class romance. This lady, of whom I write, has one that is worthy of "Bourcicault" to conceive, and "Daly" to bring out. I will tell it

TO YOU AS IT WAS TOLD TO ME:

Not many years ago this lady was the reigning belle in a certain city north of the Potomac; tall, stately and beautiful, she was truly a

QUEEN OF SOCIETY,

and a standing toast at the clubs; many fortunes were laid at her feet, but the right one not coming along, she kept a waste basket of proposals, marked "declined with thanks," but Miss Mary, for that is her name, met her fate at last, and exchanged ivory types with as desirable a party as the most exacting "mother-in-law" could wish, and even Mrs. Grundy, of modern society, approved of the choice, and it was really a

LOVE MATCH,

and they lived for a time in a real fool's paradise. The time when Hymen's torch was to burn for them was fixed, and the hours soon could exclaim,

"Fair Hopolita, our nuptial hour
Draws on apace."

Shortly after Miss Mary's papa gave a big blow out, in honor of the engagement, and this party was the Illiad of all Miss Mary's and Mr. John's woes. The latter was a splendid fellow; a little wild, hot-tempered and impulsive, it may be, but all the men "swore by him."

The party was a great affair, everybody of any account was there, and until supper nothing disturbed anybody's serenity. Just about that time, in the morning, when couples get tired of dancing, and wander away together to gaze idiotically at the moon, and hold each other's hands, Miss Mary, tired of playing the hostess, sauntered into the green house to get a little fresh air, and there, like Linden, she beheld another sight; she beheld her fiance strolling in the conservatory with a pretty little piece of feminity hanging on his arm, who had once been a violent flame of John's; she saw them talk, and she saw—oh, faith! oh, womankind!—her lovely head sink on his shoulder, and the lips meet,

* * * * * * * * *

Then our heroine went back into the ball room, with smiles on her lips, but hell in her heart, and waited; at last he came in, and she taking his arm, led him into a private room; the result is easy to imagine; she, stung to the heart, imperious and mad with anger; he, impulsive, with his blood inflamed with deep potations of champagne, and amazed too that she should be angry at him for merely telling an old sweetheart good bye, met her demand—that he should never darken her doors again—by a reply equally as haughty, and with a curse, swung himself away, and the deed was done. He commenced to go down hill, and every one nearly, as it is the way of the world, helped him with a kick, and soon he became a poor drunken vagabond, and finally wound up in a Western city, and not long ago was found hanging by the neck to a rafter, dead, and by his own hand. On his body was found a letter directed to her, and written just before he committed the fatal deed, and when the old intellect asserted its sway, and the old love filled his heart, and they say it was the sweetest, truest letter ever penned, and it

BROKE HER HEART,

and she moves now, amid the gay throngs, like one whose hopes are gone.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
The heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies,
When love is done.

In a short time she will don the sombre garb of a "Sister," and pass her days within the four walls of a Nunnery. The moral of this, "our true tale," is, that there is no man on earth wholly true.

THE Boston *Globe* tells the following as a "true story:" A minister, newly settled in one of the "waste places," was walking in the village cemetery one day, when he saw one of his parishioners standing by the "family lot." "Are these the graves of your children?" he asked. "Yes," said the man, looking about. "Here is Tom; there is Bill; this is Mary; that's the baby;" and then, pointing contentedly to a corner gay with flowers, "There lays the old woman, all blowed out.'

MARK TWAIN'S joking advertisement for the body of the boy who stole his umbrella at a base ball match, recoiled rather heavily upon him. Some medical student left a "case"—the corpse of a boy—at his house, and Mark was thought to have been his murderer until the janitor of the medical college claimed the "subject."

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WIDOW.

Wade Bolton's Legacy of Ten Thousand Dollars—History of a Bloody Feud.

The Memphis (Tenn) *Avalanche* gives a history of Wade Bolton's legacy of $10.000 to the widow of Stonewall Jackson, as well as of the Bolton-Dickens feud, one of the darkest passages of crime in the southwest.

During the month of February, 1872, against the positive instructions of his attorneys, Mr. E. M. Apperson, of this city, as executor of Wade H. Bolton, paid over to Mrs. T. J. Jackson the sum of $5,000, half the sum bequeathed to her husband, Stonewall Jackson, who fell in action at Chancellorsville, Va., in 1864, while commanding a corps of Confederate troops.

At an interview on the subject with Mr. Apperson yesterday he stated that the heirs of the Bolton estate have been in litigation for some time past concerning the distribution of the property, and while this legal contest remains undecided the attorneys deem it unwise for him to pay any bequests not ordered by the courts. Contrary to this advice, however, and solely because Mrs. Jackson has stated that she sadly needed the money, the executor has paid her half of the bequest, as above noted. He has also paid the several heirs considerable sums on account of their prospective inheritance.

VALUE OF BOLTON'S ESTATE.

The value of the personal property belonging to the Wade Bolton estate is estimated at $500,000. A claim was set up in the courts some years ago by Wash Bolton and Tom Dickens, his former business partners, against Ike and Wade Bolton for all their estate is worth. Should the courts decide in favor of the claimants there will be little or nothing remaining after satisfying the judgment.

At the time Wade Bolton made the bequest of $10,000 to Mrs. Jackson he was in hourly expectation of losing his life by violence. Having expressed a desire to do something to enable his name to live in the memory of future generations unconnected with evil deeds, Mr. Apperson himself suggested a donation to Mrs. Jackson of $25,000. Bolton liked the idea, but reduced the bequest to $10,000.

After his death, which happened a few months subsequent to the time of making the bequest, Mr. Apperson wrote and informed Mrs. Jackson of the matter, telling her also that as soon as the terms of the law were complied with the sum should be made subject to her order.

AN OLD, BLOODY FEUD.

There is a history connected with the gathering of this large and valuable Bolton estate which is full of thrilling events and violent deeds. The property was chiefly accumulated by trading in slaves through a long series of years. The business firm, known as Bolton & Dickens, had their location in a conspicuous building, situated on the bluff in front of the lower part of the city, near the once famous Gayoso House. Tourists on passing steamers (then the only method of traveling) invariably had their attention called to the large printed letters which adorned the river side wall of their structure, and which read "Bolton & Dickens, slave dealers." The sign and the firm both figure in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's story of "Unckle Tom," and many letter writers of the day referred and often commented severely upon it, and Bolton & Dickens had more than a national reputation. They had branch houses at New Orleans and elsewhere, and their agents penetrated every section of the country south of Mason and Dixon's line in search of black people customers, who embraced planters throughout the entire southwest. Many persons and large sums of money were employed to aid them in their traffic.

THE INITIAL TRAGEDY.

Over twenty years ago a colored lad was purchased somewhere in Kentucky at public sale, who had been manumitted by a will of his master, and who was to be set free after he arrived at a certain age. The conditions of the sale were named, and Bolton & Dickens' agent, one McMillan, became the purchaser.—He was conveyed to their mart in this city, and the firm subsequently sold the boy for the sum of $1,800 to Thomas B. Crenshaw, near Morning Sun, in this county. The boy was considered valuable and brought a big price for those times, but he was sold as a slave for life, nothing being said about his promised freedom. The colored boy informed his new master of the actual situation. Crenshaw sent to Kentucky for a copy of the will, employed counsel for the boy, and the courts decided against the slave traders. They were forced to return their ill gotten dollars to Crenshaw, and also pay heavy costs for their misdemeanor. They had expected McMillan to testify in their favor. He failed to do so and stuck to the truth throughout.

The dealers managed to obtain a new trial, and having been deceived in the belief that McMillian would swear as they wished, to prevent his reappearance, Isaac L. Bolton murdered him in his own house. This was on the 2d day of June, 1857. The atrocity of the crime was widely commented on throughout the entire country, and it created much excitement everywhere. Bolton managed by hard swearing, sharp maceuvring and other tricks to have the venue changed to Tipton county, Tennessee.

In the meantime his friends were active. They managed to have a sheriff and other officers elected to suit their purpose. A jury was obtained for the case, and after the expenditure of more than $100,000 in money, Bolton saved his neck and went clear. It is a remarkable fact that in less than four years afterward eleven of these same jurors had died violent deaths, and the other also died in an unnatural way some years after.

BLOODSHED FOLLOWS BLOODSHED.

A quarrel ensued between the members of the slave dealing firm, which had been dissolved by limitation, within a few days of the murderous deed, as to who should pay the enormous expenses of the trial. One party contended that the firm should be charged with the amount, and the other that Bolton himself ought to foot the bill alone. The quarrel resulted seriously to the contending parties. Ike Bolton, who did the killing, died a natural death some years ago. One after another the rest were killed in altercations with each other. Finally Tom Dickens killed Wade Bolton, as before mentioned, by shooting him down in front of Court Square. Some months later Dickens was assassinated while riding along the public road, a dozen miles or so from the city, and near his home. A few months after that Tom Dickens, his son, while trying to gather testimony to prosecute the supposed murderers of his father, let his loaded gun drop carelessly; the concussion caused it to go off and send the contents through his bosom, causing his death.

This was the last death by violence. Since then several prominent members of the family have died in the usual way, and the survivors are in litigation as to how the estate shall be divided. Immense sums have been expended in feeing attorneys in the civil suits since the trial of Ike Bolton. Wade Bolton gave to a single member of his counsel a plantation on the Tallahatchie river, in Mississippi, which cost him $64,000. The place, however, failed to realize for the attorney more than one-sixth of its original cost.

The bloody feud having terminated, the law contest will be likely to end some day, and after that the heirs of the estate will doubtless receive their respective shares—that is, if anything remains to divide.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, August 10.—Complete returns show a majority for the Convention of 16,500. The delegates elected are: Democrats 81; Independent Democrats 6; Republicans 12.

The grasshoppers are damaging crops in North Alabama.

OHIO.

THE GRAIN CROP &C.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Wheat and oats have suffered, of former two thirds can be saved; of latter less than half will be saved. Corn will be over average yield, and potatoes will yield largely, and hay will not fall short in quantity but in quality is not so good.

COLORADO.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

DENVER, August 11—An accident occurred on the Denver and Sonth Park Railroad. James Smith, telegraph repairer, was killed; also, Mrs. Jane Lane and daughter were fatally injured. Numbers severely hurt.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, August 10.—The following resolution passed before the city council of this city last night for the purpose of putting an end to the flying reports of yellow fever being in the city:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of the Duval county medical society, there being a full attendance, that there has not been, nor is there now any case of yellow fever or any disease resembling it in our midst.

THE BLACK HILLS.

THE MINING REGIONS.

CHEYENNE, August 11.—Gen. Cook and Col. Stanton have returned from the Black Hills. The miners are preparing to leave the country. The mountains are full af Quarts. Capital and skilled labor will develop mines equal to those of Colorado and Nevada. There were 1,500 miners in the hills who had done much preliminary work.

ELECTRICISMS.

A St. Louis dispatch says John A. Joyce, late revenue agent, has absconded with $150,000.

The Cincinnati Gazette has letters from one hundred and forty counties where the recent flood occurred. The prospects are much better than was expected.

Gerdeman lectured to 450 people in the Masonic Temple at Baltimore yesterday.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says McCrery's majority is nearly 37,000, with twenty-four counties to hear from.

The work of construction on the Texas and Pacific Railroad has been suspended until the 1st of September.

R. L. Hunt, who has been shipping goods to Oxford, North Carolina, from Philadelphia and arrested in that city, was to have had a hearing yesterday.

NEW YORK.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, August 11.—Ex-Governor William A. Graham, of North Carolina, died of organic disease of the heart at Cougress Hall this morning; he came here about three weeks since and had been confined to his room for four days.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Republican State Convention meets at Saratoga Sept. 8.

Judge Westbrook desired a motion to retrieve from notice his penders in the Tweed case property claimed by Edelstein, a former law partner of Wm. Tweed, Jr.

Dion Banceicault was arrested as he was leaving for Europe on a suit brought by Robert McWade for libel. Bail was furnished and Banceicault proceeded.

NEW YORK Aug. 10.—A Panama dispatch says that on the night of the 6th ult., a train with fifty passengers on the Santiago and Valparazo Railway while passing over a bridge at Lemache the structure gave way, and the whole train, except the engine and tender, precipitated into the river. The wreck took fire. Fully half of the passengers were either crushed to death or perished by fire and water.

EUROPE.

THE TROUBLES BETWEEN TURKEY AND PRUSSIA.

LONDON, August 11.—A telegram to the Times from Constantinople says 2,000 Turkish troops left for Herz Govina via Klek. The Post publishes serious troubles between Russian and Prussian frontier guards. The affair provoked the Russians, who trespassed on German territory.

SANALEIGO, August 11.—The Russel City Panama reports that the Revolutionists attempted to sack San Blas. They were defeated, and fled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11.—The Governor of Basnia has issued orders to send all available troops in that province to protect it from insurgents. Two batallions have been sent from this city. Others will follow.

LONDON, August 10.—The tenth special dispatch to the Standard from Glasgow, report sixty rioters, many of whom are badly hurt. They were brought before a magistrate this morning and remanded to jail. The rising broke out again in the suburbs on Monday, and the volunteers and regular troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, but the disturbance was quieted by reading the riot act. Remarked mobs of Catholics, armed with hatchets, steel knuckles and knives are organizing and acting under leaders. It is reported that several men are in custody at Head Centre.

MADRID, August 10.—Senor Sagasta has gone to France.

PANAMA, Aug. 1.—A man named Arevalo attempted a revolutiion in Peru, but his force was captured. Islay and Molendo were routed while proceeding to Arequipa, and Arevalo was killed.

In Sanmiguel, Salvador, where a recent fanatical riot took place, order has been reestablished. President Gonzales had about fifty of those engaged in the riot shot in squads at different towns between Sanmigurel and the Capital, causing Padres, who occasioned the outbreak, to witness the execution of many criminals, and confessed they were assured by Padres that they might mob the rich, provided that they gave part to the church. Great sorrow and indignation have been expressed throughout Central America at the events of Sanmiguel, in which the greater portion of respectable clergmen join.

The position of the Republic of Columbia is more complicated. The contest for the Presidency threatens general war. Difficulty is not settled. Fight took place at Camarones, State of Magdelena, between the State forces annd revolutionists. Revolutionists consisted of 600, and were defeated with a loss of several officers and park artillery. It is considered that war has begun.

BISHOP QUINTARD, of Tennessee, has set out for England to get aid for the University of the South—an institution founded by Bishops Polk and Elliott, shortly before the war. Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, will have charge of his diocese during his absence.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants.
By prompt and faithful attention to business hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited.
NORTH WATER ST., Wilmington, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, August 12, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—General trade has been very quiet during the past week and there are few if any changes to note in the situation. The failures at the North continues and the floods out West have done immense damage to the crops. These disasters have had a depressing influence on trade, but the general volume of business for the week will foot up favorably with former weeks.

In naval stores and cotton there is very little to remark, but what has not prviously been stated. The market generally for both articles was quiet in form, but a considerable amount of transactions were reported. The export movement for the week shows an increase in valuation. The shipments both coastwise and foreign were as follows:

Cotton 18 bales; Spirts of Turpentine 5,553 casks; Rosin 4,196 bbls.; Crude Turpentine 200 bbls.; Tar 263 bbls; against Cotton 6 bales; Spirits of Turpentine 71 casks; Rosin 6,054 bbls.; Crude Turpentine 328 bbls.; Tar 130 bbls.; for last week.

Ocean freights continue quiet. There was no increase of tonuage during the week. Rates of charter and freight unchanged.

The chief features of market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON.—The trade in this staple during the week has barely been of importance enough to designate a market. The offerings are not free, owing to the extreme small stock and light receipts, but some sales have transpired. At the close official quotations are nominal. The receipt for the week were 58 bales; exports 18 bales; stock 488 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows:

It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 2,083 bales, against 2,377 bales last week, 2,513 bales the previous week, and 3,468 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,475,737 bales, against 3,797,910 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a *decrease* since September 1, 1874, of 322,173 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 2,713 bales, of which 1,913 were to Great Britain,——to France, and 800 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up are now 185,903 bales.

ROSIN.—There has been a fair movement in Strained rosin during the week, both for "Spots" and "Futures," but in the general tone of the market there is no perceptible improvement. At $1 35 for strained up to the close there were several buyers and the market was kept well cleaned at the figures. In finer rosins there is a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bbl. of grades above H. Several lots of these grades have changed hands at the figures below, and at the close the market is reported quiet.

The receipts for the week were 8,829 barrels. Exports for week, 4,196 barrels. Stock in yard and afloat, 40,124 barrels.

The flolowing are the official quatations:

Standard	$1 35
Good Strained	1 40
No. 2	1 45
Evtra No 2	1 50
Low No. 1	2 00 @ 2 25
No. 1	2 75 @ 3 00
Extra No. 1	3 25 @ 2 50
Low Pale	3 50 @ 3 75
Pale	4 50 @ 5 00
Window Glass	5 25 @ 5 50
Water White	5 75 @ 5 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. — The position of the market is without any great change. A fair enquiry from exporters has existed, and the sales for the week reach about 1,200 casks at 28½, 28¼, 28¼, 28, 27¾ and 27½ cents. At the close the feeling is rather better and the market is quoted steady at 28 cents bid, higher figures, however, are asked. The receipts for the week were 2,747 casks. The exports were 5,553 casks, and the stock in yard and afloat is 6,476 casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—A slight improvement in the quotation for Hard is the only change that has occurred in this market during the week. On Monday Hard was advanced from $1.15 to $1.25. At the quotations there has been a demand for distilling purposes and export, equal to the daily receipts. At the close the quotations are $1.25 for Hard, $2 for Yellow Dip and $3 for Virgin. The receipts for the week were 1174 bbls. The exports were 200 barrels, and the stock is 1,074 barrels.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	400	1 15	2 00	3 00
Satnrday	150	1 15	2 00	3 00
Monday	250	1 25	2 00	3 00
Tuesday	400	1 25	2 00	3 00
Wed'y	175	1 25	2 00	3 00
Thursd'y	137	1 25	2 00	3 00

XIS

TAR—There has been a good demand for export during the current week and the daily receipts have met with ready sale at the quotations. There was no alteration of quotation during the week, and the market closes steady at $2 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 230 bbls.; the exports were 263 bbls, and the stock is 276 bbls.

GRAIN—The grain market has been very quiet during the past week. There were no arrivals of cargoes, and the sales were the cargoes which were on market at the close of our last report. Of these cargoes the Rebecca 1,200 bushels; Ogeechee 2,000 bushels; and Anna Pigott (which was slightly damaged) were taken into store. There were sales during the week of 1,000 sacks by rail at 97@98½ bags included. From store quotations are a shade lower.

The receipts for the week were 8,000 bushels; by steamships, and 3,100 bushels by railroad.

The following are the quotations from store to day: Yellow and mixed corn, $1 02½@$1 05 cents, and white mealing $1 05@$1 07½ bushels; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ℔ bushel, including sack. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present good; cow and clay sells at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ bushel; $1 50@$1 60 for white.

RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask. Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 10 to $1 20, according to quality. CORN MEAL.—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 10@ $1 12½ per bushel, including sacks.

2,000 Bushels Corn,
1,000 Bushels Oats,
500 Bales Hay,
Water-Ground Meal, Hominy, Pork, Bran, Crack Corn, Flour, etc,
For sale low by GHANT & HINTON,
Commission Merchats and Grocers.
aug 3—1t d&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BAGGING AND TIES.
500 Bales Bagging,
50 Tons Ties,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.
350 Barrels S. H. Molasses,
25 Hhds S. H. Molasses,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

SWEET CUBA MOLASSES.
60 Hhds Sweet Cuba Molasses,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

BACON, BACON, BACON.
60 Boxes D. S. Sides,
25 Boxes Smoked Sides,
25 Boxes Smoked and D. S. Shoulders,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Something New!
COME and see, but be prepared for a surprise. All are astonished, and wonder how I can sell
Clothing So Cheap.
Great rush Saturday. Don't delay to come if you need anything in the CLOTHING line for summer wear, as my
ENORMOUS STOCK
Will soon be exhausted at the present rate.
A. David.
aug 8

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS, I am prepared to Bind and Re-Bind
Books, Music, Etc.,
In any style desired at very low prices. My stock of
STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS!
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Is now complete, and will be sold at prices lower than ever before offered in this market.
Country merchants will do well to call and examine my stock and prices.
C. W. YATES.
aug 8

ORANGES
AND
LEMONS!
20 Boxes Choice Fruit!
CHAS. D. MYERS & Co.,
5 and 7 N. Front St.

Small Sugar-Cured Pig Hams!
Small Choice Sugar-Cured Canvassed Hams!
Choice T' in Breakfast Strips!
Small Choice Cuts Smoked Beef,
Large, Fine Smoked Beef Tongues.
CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,
5 AND 7 N. FRONT ST
aug 12

BALANCE OF SUMMER CLOTHING closed out at 10 per cent.
BELOW COST!
To make room for Winter Stock. Call early and secure bargains.
A. DAVID.
aug 12

A LARGE assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' MOROCCO AND PEBBLE BOOTS
At low figures at
C. A. PRICE'S,
Sign of the Golden Boot.
aug 12

100 BBLS.
PURE COPPER DISTILLED N. C. CORN WHISKY!
For sale by
JOHN. T CRAMER,
Thomasville, N. C.
aug 12-3m

GRAND
Excursion of the Season.
On board the large and fine ocean Steamship
RALEIGH!
Of the Baltimore and Wilmington Line, to Smithville, the Black Fish Grounds, and Frying Pan Shoals, will be given on Wednesday, August 18th, by the
Wilmington Light Infantry!
The Steamship Raleigh offering superior advantages and unsurpassed accommodations, has been specially secured for the occasion.
Special accommodations for dancers. Arrangements made for the pleasure of all. The Committee reserve the right to exclude all objectionable persons. Ice cream, lemonade and cake on board at city prices. No spirituous liquors allowed.
Tickets for round trip for gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50 cents; children from ten to fifteen years of age, 50 cents; servants accompanying families, 50 cents.
Tickets to be had at the Drug Stores, Book Stores and of the undersigned Committee:
M. P. TAYLOR, DR. G. G. THOMAS,
WALTER CONEY, R. W. ANDREWS,
C. L. WEIL, F. H. DARBY,
aug 12—thurs sun and tues

Sugar House Molasses.
200 Barrels S. H. Molasses,
For sale by,
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

FLOUR, COFFEE AND SUGAR!
1,000 Barrels Flour,
100 Bags Coffee,
50 Barrels Refined Sugar,
50 Hhds Dem Sugar,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

SPIRIT CASKS, SPIRIT CASKS!
300 Spirit Casks,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

TOBACCO---SNUFF---OYSTERS AND PICKLES.
100 Boxes Tobacco,
10½ Barrels Snuff,
150 Cases Oysters,
100 Cases Pickles,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
august 4

Knabe Pianos.
THEIR Pianos circulate not only in America, Canada and South America, but also in Europe; their fame having been carried there by the great pianists who have visited this country.
Wherever they have been exhibited, they have invariably carried away the gold meda over all competitors. The first European and resident pianists have thoroughly tried and tested their various styles of instruments, and have voluntarily accorded them their unqualified approbation, and have given to the firm the most valuable certificates of their opinion
For sale at
HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music Store.
aug 4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioner's Sale.
ON Saturday, the 28th day of August, inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., at Exchange Corner in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of New Hanover, I will sell to the highest bidder that valuable residence on Princess street, between Front and Second streets, at present occupied by Dr. S. S. Everett, and known as the B. Baxter lot—fronts on Princess 48 feet 6 inches; 62 feet wide on the rear end, and 99 feet deep.
Also lot on Market street, lying between St. James' Church parsonage and Dr. Thomas' residence, and at present occupied by Dr. Thomas as a doctors office—34 feet front by 165 feet deep. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in four years!
DUBRUTZ CUTLAR,
Commissioner.
aug 8—15 22 27 28 as n a

THE ATTENTION
Of Builders and others is called to our large and well selected stock of
Doors, Sash and Blinds!
Which we now offer at reduced prices. Odd sizes furnished where desired. Orders filled for RAILS, NEWELS, etc. All the above goods sold at factory prices.
Nathaniel Jacobi,
Hardware Depot.

Paints, Oils and Glass.
Varnishes, etc. Reduced prices, at
Nathaniel Jacobi,
HARDWARE DEPOT,
No. 9 Market Street.

THE JACOBI AXE.

RIMS, HUBS AND SPOKES!
Axles, Springs, Coach Trimmings, etc.
Lowest prices.
Nath'l Jacobi's
HARDWARE DEPOT.

Fish Hooks and Lines,
SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PITCHFORKS, RAKES Etc.
Hardware of every description at reduced prices.
NATHANIEL JACOBI,
HARDWARE DEPOT,
NO. 9 MARKET ST.
aug 11

TO-MORROW
We shall commence the delivery of
Wamsutta Shirts!
To those who have ordered.
As our supply per week is limited to twelve dozen, parties who desire the
CHEAPEST & BEST SHIRT
In the United States, had best leave their orders at once.
6 For $7.50, Cash.
SOLE AGENTS,
MUNSON & CO.,
CITY CLOTHIERS.
aug 4

Quarantine Notice.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ALL VESSELS from Ports South of Cape Fear will come to at the Visiting Station, near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Physician.
All vessels from Ports where Yellow Fever, or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged Quarantine.
All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to the Station for inspection without regard to the Port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.
Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry relative to vessels, crew, &c., and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to the Station for further examination.
Pilots wilfully violating the Quarantine Laws are subject to a forfeiture of their branch; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine Laws; and all other persons are liable for each and every offence.
All vessels subject to visitation under above regulations, will set a flag in the main-rigging, port-side.
F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician,
Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., May 27, 1875.
may 28 128 tllnovl

Turnip Seed!
Turnip Seed!
New Crop 1875.
Grown by Landreth & Buist, Philadelphia. Also a large assortment of Cabbage Seed.
For sale by
GREEN & FLANNER.
july 1 156

Just as We Expected!
The extremely low price at which our
"Partly Made" Wamsutta Shirts
Are offered,
6 For $7.50 Cash,
Is largely commanding the attention of the public.
No Shirt of Better Material is Made!
While the price is about
ONE HALF!
Leave your orders with the only agents,
MUNSON & CO.
CITY CLOTHIERS.
aug 12

Valuable Real Estate For Sale!
M. CRONLY Auctioneer.
BY CRONLY & MORRIS.

Mortgage Sale.
By virtue of divers mortgages from Thomas B. Carr and wife, the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association will sell for cash, by public auction, at Exchange corner, in the city of Wilmington, on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock m., the following described Real Estate, situated in said city, subject to a first mortgage of $3,300, and all interest that may be due thereon, viz:
Beginning in the Eastern line of Second street, 73 feet Southwardly from its intersection with the Southern line of Market street, and running thence Southwardly with said line of Second street 37 feet, thence Eastwardly parallel with Market street 70 feet, thence Northwardly parallel with Second street 37 feet, and thence Westwardly parallel with Market street to the beginning, together with the three stores and buildings thereon. Terms accommodating—to be made known at sale.
aug 6—ev'day td

INSURANCE ROOMS
—OF—
Atkinson & Manning.
$70,000,000 Assets Represented.
FIRE.
Ins. Co. of North America.....Philadelphia.
Phenix Insurance Company.....New York.
Continental Insurance Co......New York.
N. British & Mercantile Ins. Co..London.
Hartford Fire Ins. Company....Hartford.
National Fire Ins. Company....Hartford.
Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co....Massachusetts.
MARINE.
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co......New York.
Ins. Co. of North America......Philadelphia.
LIFE.
Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. Hartford.
feb 27 50 tf

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Capital..........$250,000
W. Y. STOKES, Presid't. | J. F. MOORE, Sec'y
JOHN WILDER ATKINSON
General Ag
No. 4 North Water St. Wilmington, N. C.
april 13 162-tf

BURLINGTON (Va.) HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Special advantages in Modern Languages. Board and Tuition, $350 a year. Fourth year opens September 13. Address Louis Pollens, A.M.
aug 11—Im d

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1875.

A Juryman's Story.

We had been out twenty-four hours, and stood eleven to one. The case was a very plain one—at least we eleven thought so.

A murder of peculiar atrocity had been committed, and though no eye had witnessed the deed, circumstances pointed to the prisoner's guilt with unfailing certainty.

The recusant juror had stood out from the first. He acknowledged the cogency of the proofs, confessed his inability to reconcile the facts with the defendant's innocence, and yet on every vote, went steadily for acquittal.

His conduct was inexplicable. It could not result from a lack of intelligence, for while he spoke but little, his words were chosen, and evinced a thorough understanding of the case.

Though still in the prime of manhood his locks were prematurely white, and his face had a singularly sad and thoughtful expression.

He might be one of those who entertained scruples as to the right of society to inflict the death penalty. But no, it was not that, for in reply to such a suggestion, he frankly admitted that brute men, like the vicious brutes they resemble, must be controlled through fear, and that dread of death, of supreme terror, is in many cases, the only adequate restraint.

At the prospect of another night of fruitless imprisonment, we began to grow impatient, and expostulated warmly against what seemed an unreasonable captiousness, and some not over kind remarks were indulged in as to the propriety of trifling with an oath like that under which we were acting.

"And yet," the man answered, as though communing with himself rather than impelling the imputation, "it is conscience that hinders my concurrence in a verdict approved by my judgment."

"How can that be? cried several voices at once."

"Conscience may not always dare to follow judgment."

"But here she can know no other guide."

"I once would have said the same."

"And what has changed your opinion?"

"Experience."

The speaker's manner was visibly agitated, and he waited in silence the explanation which he seemed ready to give.

Mastering his emotion, as if to answer our looks of inquiry, he continued:

Twenty years ago I was a young man, just beginning life. Few had brighter prospects and none brighter hopes.

An attachment dating from childhood had ripened with its object. There had been no verbal declaration and acceptance of love—no formal plighting of troth; but when I took my departure to seek a home in the far West, it was a thing understood that when I had found it and put it in order, she was to share it.

Life in the forest, though solitary, is not necessarily lonesome. The kind of society afforded by Nature depends much on one's self. As for me, I live more in the future than in the present, and hope is an ever cheerful companion.

At length the time came for the final payment of the home which I had bought. It would henceforward be my own; and in a few months my simple dwelling, which I had spared no pains to render inviting, would be graced by its mistress.

At the land office, which was some sixty miles off, I met my old friend, George C. He, too, had come to seek his fortune in the West, and we were both delighted at the meeting. He had brought with him, he said, a sum of money which he desired to vest in land, on which it was his purpose to settle.

I expressed a strong wish to have him for a neighbor, and gave him a cordial invitation to accompany me home, giving it as my belief that he could nowhere make a better selection than in that vicinity.—He readily consented, and we set out together. We had not ridden many miles when George suddenly recollected a commission he had undertaken for a friend which would require his attendance at a public land sale on the following day.

Exacting a promise that he would not delay his visit longer than necessary, and having given minute directions as to the route, I continued my way homeward, while he went back.

I was retiring to bed on the night of my return, when a summons from without called me to the door. A stranger asked shelter for himself and horse for the night.

I invited him in. Though a stranger, his face seemed not unfamiliar. He was probably one of the men that I had seen at the land office, a place at that time very much frequented.

Offering him a seat, I went to see his horse. The poor animal, as well as I could see by the dim starlight, seemed to have been hardly used. His panting sides bore witness of a merciless riding, and a tremendous shrinking at the slightest touch, betokened recent fright.

On returning to the house, I found the stranger had gone. His absence excited no surprise; he would doubtless soon return. It was a little singular, however, that he should leave his watch upon the table.

At the end of an hour, my guest not returning, I went again to the stable, thinking he might have found his way thither, to give his personal attention to the wants of his horse.

Before going out from mere force of habit—for we were as yet unvisited by thieves or policemen—I took the precaution of putting the stranger's watch in a drawer in which I kept my own valuables.

I found the horse as I had left him and gave him the feed which he was now sufficiently cooled to eat, but his master was nowhere to be seen.

As I approached the house a crowd of men on horseback dashed up, and I was commanded in no gentle terms to "stand!" In another moment I was in the clutches of those who called me their "prisoner!"

I was too much stupefied at first to ask what it all meant. I did so at last, and the explanation came—it was terrible.

My friend with whom I had so lately set out in company, had been found murdered and robbed near the spot at which I, but I alone, knew we had separated. I was the last person known to have been with him, and I was now arrested on suspicion of his murder.

A search of the premises was immediately instituted. The watch was found in the drawer in which I had placed it, and was identified as the property of the murdered man. His horse, too, was found in my stable, for the animal I had just there was no other. I recognized him myself when I saw him in the light.

What I said I know not. My confusion was taken as an additional evidence. And when at length I did command language to give an intelligent story, it was received with sneers of incredulity.

The mob spirit is inherent in man—at least in crowds of men. It does not always manifest itself in physical violence. It sometimes contents itself with lynching a character. But whatever its form, it is always relentless, pitiless, cruel.

As the proofs of my guilt one after another came to light, low muttering gradually grew into a clamor of vengeance, and but for the firmness of one man—I would doubtless have paid the penalty for my supposed offense on the spot.

It was not sympathy for me that actuated my protector. His heart was as hard as his office; but he represented the majesty of the law, and took a sort of grim pride in the position.

As much under the glance of his eye as before the muzzle of his pistol, the cowardly clamorers drew back. Perhaps they were not sufficiently numerous to feel the full effect of that mysterious reflex influence which makes a crowd of men so much worse and at times so much better than any of them singly.

* * * * * * *

At the end of some months my trial came. It could have but one result. Circumstances too plainly declared my guilt. I alone knew they lied.

The absence of the jury was brief. To their verdict I paid but little heed. It was a single hideous word; but I had long anticipated it, and it made no impression.

As little impression was made by the words of the Judge which followed it; and his solemn invocation that God might have that mercy upon me which man was too just to vouchsafe, sounded like the hollowest of hollow mockeries.

It may be hard for the condemned criminal to meet death; it is still harder for him who is innocent. The one, when the first shock is over, acquiesces in his doom and gives himself to repentance; the heart of the other, filled with rebellion against man's injustice, can scarce bring itself to ask pardon of God.

I had gradually overcome this feeling, in spite of the good clergyman's irritating efforts, which were mainly directed towards extracting a confession, without which he assured me he had no hope to offer.

On the morning of the day fixed for execution I felt immeasurably resigned. I had so long stood face to face with death; had so accustomed myself to look upon it as a merely momentary pang, that I no longer felt solicitous, save that my memory should one day be vindicated.

She for whom I had gone to prepare a home had already found one in heaven. The tidings of my calamity had broken her heart. She alone of all the world believed me innocent; and she had died with a prayer upon her lips that the truth yet might be brought to light.

All this I had heard, and it had soothed as with sweet-incense my troubled spirit. Death, however unwelcome its shape, was now a portal beyond which I could see one angel waiting to receive me.

I heard the sound of approaching footsteps and nerved myself to the expected summons. The door of my cell opened, and the Sheriff and his attendants entered. He had in his hand a paper. It was doubtless my death warrant. He began to read it. My thoughts were busy elsewhere. The words "full and free pardon," were the first to strike my preoccupied senses. They afflicted the bystanders more than myself. Yet, so it was, I was pardoned for an offense I had never committed.

The real culprit, it is needless to say, was none other than he who had sought and abused my hospitality. He had been mortally wounded in a recent affray in a distant city, but had lived long enough to make a disclosure, which had been laid before the Governor barely in time to save me from a shameful death, and condemn me to a cheerless and burdensome life.

This is my experience. My judgment as yours in the case before us, leads to but one conclusion; that of the prisoner's guilt! but not less confident and apparently unerring was the judgment that falsely produced my own conviction.'

We no longer importuned our fellow juror, but patiently awaited our discharge on the ground of our inability to agree, which came at last.

The prisoner was tried and convicted at a subsequent term, and at the last moment confessed his crime on the scaffold.

MONGOLIAN NUPTIALS.

Marriage of two of Senator Sharon's Chinese Servants.

There was an interesting ceremonial performed last evening at the Methodist Chinese Mission on Washington street. John Ki, confidential servant and Celestial body-guard of William Sharon, San Francisco's respected millionaire and Nevada's honored Senator, was united in wedlock to Mademoiselle Qui Ho, a lady with many personal charms, and a useful handmaid of the establishment. The Rev. Otis Gibson, who is in charge of the Mission, sanctified the tie with the impressive rites of his church. The attendance of friends of the bride and groom, and of curious Americans, was large and respectable. About thirty pupils of the Mission School, who, as a rule, are free from the opium habit, were present in their native apparel, fresh of complexion, and even handsome. There were about as many Chinese ladies, whose broad sleeves, loose cotton gowns and ornamental style of head-dress helped to make the scene picturesque. A few stray Chinamen from the Chinese quarter looked on with a puzzled expression on their chalky faces, and diffused a sickly odor of burnt opium from their garments.

The bridegroom came fashionably late, and somewhat delayed the beginning of the marriage rite. He was elegantly dressed in broad-cloth made in Parisian fashion, and had his hair cut in the American mode. His appearance and manners were those of a cultivated European. The bride did not wear white with orange flowers and diamonds. A little margin of ophir had been waisted in broadcloth, which was made in the style of Chinese feminine attire—a loose sacque and broad trowsers. Delicate gold ear rings of native manufacture hung from her ears. Gold buttons, made of the pretty gold dollars of commerce, adorned the sacque profusely, making a dazzling glitter in the gas light.

When everything was ready the couple took their place in front of Mr. Gibson, the groom with that confidence that comes of familiarity with good society, the bride with a downcast look that seemed partly the result of innate modesty and partly a reminiscence of the Chinese social customs, which made marriage almost a bargain and sale and the wife almost the slave of the husband. The marriage service was in the Chinese language, which Mr. Gibson learned when a missionary in China, and which flowed from his lips with sufficient fluency for the occasion. It lasted more than half an hour and was listened to with great attention, not only by those chiefly interested, but by all present. When it was finished he pronounced a benediction, but neglected to kiss the bride, not knowing how Ah Ki would interpret such clerical familiarity. Others then pressed forward to greet the husband and wife.

Ah Ki speaks English as if to the manner born. Mrs. Ki, as we call her, speaks it less fluently, but with a sweet, persuasive accent that indicates a life of submission and domestic assiquity in the future. Although but twenty-four years of age, she has been once married, and was divorced from her husband for extreme cruelty, being permitted to take her maiden name. Ah Ki has reached the mature age of twenty-six. He has the reputation of being intelligent and capable, and has for many years held a high position in Senator Sharon's house when his master was at home, and travelling with him in a confidential capacity when abroad. Ah Ki and lady will be seen in Washington at the opening of Congress, and will doubtles give some illustrations at the capital of Celestial life below stairs.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES' DEBT.

The Mystery of the Indebtedness of the Greatest Spendthrift in Europe.

[London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

There is a general impression that under this Indian visit there lurks a scheme for putting about £100,000 at the very least into the Prince's pocket. The Prince, notwithstanding an annual income of £120,000, cannot keep out of debt. How he manages to spend so much money is mysterious as to amount to a scandal. His residences and estates are provided for him, and are untaxed: and were he to give a dinner party every day in the year to twenty princes, at twice the price per head of a Lord Mayor's banquet, it would not costs a third of his income.

The report was circulated that he was burdened with expenses by the Queen's withdrawal from Court; but the Queen has taken pains to have it reach the public that the Prince has suffered no pecuniary loss on her account.

Some time ago repeated efforts were made to feel the pulse of the country to find if it would be safe to ask the House of Commons to pay the Princes' debts without showing the vouchers. These efforts were successful; the pulse of the country was felt, and revealed plainly that it would not be safe. Efforts to raise his income were equally fruitless.

It is plain we are seperated by a considerable moral interval, however brief in time, from the days when Parliament was so generous in paying Princes of Whales debt with the public money. It seems like ancient history, rather than plain Parliamentary proceedings of sixty years ago, to read that when Troutbeck, the Wapping tradesman, died bequeathing a large sum for schools for the poor, the Prime Minister stated to the House that he was happy to inform them that although the Prince of Wales' debt exceeded his income by a quarter of a million, the nation would not be called upon to pay the whole, for a tradesman of Wapping, named Troutbeck, had died, leaving a sum of money for the building of some schools, and further sum, considerably exceeding £100,000 to the maintenance and education of poor boys in the parish; and he the (Minister) was authorized by the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) to state that, inasmuch as the said Troutbeck had no relations, the whole of the property was an escheat to the crown.

It was only in 1816 that the money left by the tradesman to educate the poor from among whom he sprang, was brazenly divided among the blacklegs, fiddlers, jewellers, tailors, opera dancers, and some less creditable creditors. Such things cannot now be done in the old open-handed way. The Prince of Whales' debts are to be paid partially under cover of presents to Indian Princes. Sixty thousand pounds have been voted him for this purpose.

The First Mint Julep in London.

[From Scribner's Monthly.]

At that date (1842) fancy drinks were almost unknown in the clubs, taverns and gin palaces of London. Hittinger conceived the idea of introducing these to show to what extent ice was used in "the States" for this purpose. He therefore secured the services of several bar-keepers, whom he had intimated into the mysteries of mixing juleps, smashes, cocktails, and other drinks known only in Yankeeland. His experience, as he relates it himself, is very amusing. I went out into the steamer so as to make arrangements for the arrival of the bark and cargo, delivered my letters, talked with parties, and felt tolerably sure that I had struck a vein. In due time the Sharon, having made a good passage, arrived in the Thames. The thing had been talked over so much that the cargo of Boston ice was as well advertised as it could have been in the columns of the *Times*. But, after all, it appeared to them a strange fish that no one dared to touch. My feeling were just about the temperature of my ice, and wasting as rapidly. At last I was introduced to the Chairman or President of the Fishmongers' Association, an association which I was not long in discovering had the merit of wealth, if not of social position. He was sociable, and seemed to comprehend my position if I didn't his. Matters were so arranged; a magnificent hall or saloon had been secured; I ascertained that my bar-keepers, through constant drill, had attained the correct slight of hand in mixing the drinks. The hour arrived. The hall was long and brilliantly lighted. After the company was seated the Chairman introduced me and the subject matter of the evening's discussion. Now, thought I, I am all right. At a given signal the well trained waiters appeared, laden with the different drinks. The effect was gorgeous, and I expected an ovation that no Yankee had ever had. But, alas! the first sounds that broke the silence were: "I say, aw, waitaw, a little 'ot wataw, if you please; I prefer it 'alf 'n 'alf.' I made a dead rush for the door, next day settled my bills in London, took the train for Liverpool and the steamer for Boston, and counted up a loss of $1,200.

An Elephant Picks a Young Woman's Pocket.

[Correspondence of the Kansas City Times.

On Tuesday the entire population, except a blind woman and Rouse, went over to see Queen's great show and have a nice time. A young lady from across the Jersey took her suitor and her opera glass. The young lady says she thought the performance real romantic until she stopped to see the elephant

She wore one of those pockets behind, in which, besides her handkerchief, she had deposited an apple, a handful of peanuts, quarter of a pound of gumdrops a little bottle of ammonia, and some other trifles. She and her swain, after admiring the complexion of the huge beast, turned their backs upon him to watch the monkeys and the live kangaroo, and gaze into each other's eyes; to do this the better they leaned back against the rope which inclosed the stately monarch, who saw the apple protruding from the pocket of the unconscious fair one. He hesitated a moment, and was lost to all sense of honor or self-respect, for with a shuffling movement he emulated the example of our common mother; plucked and ate the fruit, returned to the pocket and scooped out the gumdrops and peanuts, with a sly wink at his nephew, who has looking on with anxiety at the proceeding. But in the last mouthful, the majestic beast took in the ammonia bottle by mistake, the cork come out, and about an ounce of hartshorn ran down the throat of the greedy beast. This beverage is said to have a reviving and stimulating influence, and in this case it proved its power, for a more revived elephant was never seen on earth. With a wild yell he grabbed the protuberance behind the lady which had been the cause of his disaster: she was "pulled back" some before, but as the exasperated trunk yanked at the bustle and accessories, all former attempts at that style of wearing gear seemed pale and sickly; everything was "pulled back" until the young woman looked like the statue of Niobe in blue calico. The young man with great presence of mind shouted "shoo" and the gentlemanly clerk of the elephant, with a long probe, persuaded the beast to let up. But the fun was over for the day; cake had no charms, and soda no balm for these two souls, who walked home with but a single thought about wild animals.

So Col. Valentine Baker, friend of the Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Tenth Hussars, has been found guilty of making an assault on the young lady in a railway carriage. It seems, then, that a baker isn't always well bred.

MASONIC BANQUET TO A LADY.—The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has not, like most of her sex, that antipathy to the Freemasons which is generated by the secrecy of their proceedings. She has, on the contrary, recognized the charitable disposition of the craft, and is going to work with them for the common good. In return for a present of "chairs of order" to the lodge which bears her name she is to be invited to a banquet; and this, we are assured, will be the first occasion in England on which a lady has been present when lodge furniture, as such, will be used. Perhaps we shall next be hearing of her admission to a lodge.—*Liverpool Post.*

BUDDING PECAN ON HICKORY.—About a year ago I budded a pecan into a vigorous hickory sprout of the same season's growth. The bud remained dormant until the following spring, when the sprout was cut back to the bud. A shoot grew from the bud last summer, which measured nearly the feet. This shoot has also thrown out several laterals, measuring from two to four feet each. Last winter I cut down a number of my hickories, some of them measuring nearly a foot through, and this summer have budded the sprouts from them with the pecan. I use annular budding *i. e.*, a ring of bark with a bud upon it, put in place of a similar ring removed from the stock. It is very seldom a bud fails to take, and the few failures I had were occasioned by a small grub which works between the bud and the stock, which can be prevented by the application of grafting wax.—[Am. Agr

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TRADE MARK. Patented.

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best Pump for the least money Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally.

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

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Eastern Hay Just Stored,
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Soap and Syrup,
Meal and Molasses,
Crackers and Cow Feed,

Elm-Grove Family Flour, $8 50. Warranted

GRANT & HINTON,

Commission Merchants and Grocers.

July 27 - d&w1t

NOTICE.

To Contractors!

ON Thursday, the 3d day of August, 1875 we will let to the lowest responsible bidder the contract for rebuilding the abutment and one span of the bridge across Dan River at Dead Timbers, commonly known as Settle's Bridge. Specifications of work required, to be made known at the bridge on day of awarding contract.

For information of contractors not familiar with the locality, we will state that the bridge is ten miles from Reidsville, North Carolina, with a daily line of stages running between the two points.

M. OAKS,
H. K. REID,
DAVID SETTLE.

w3t

Pee Dee Courier.

ARE THE MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON aware that the Courier is the only Democratic paper published in Rockingham, and that it circulates extensively in Richmond, Montgomery and Anson counties?

Rates of advertising liberal and no extra charges made for changing advertisements weekly.

DUCKETT & ERVIN,
Editors.

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Apply for Circular to REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, M.D., Reisterstown, Md. July 29 w1m

July 29

WATERING PLACES.

CLEVELAND MINERAL SPRINGS.

FORMERALLY WILSON'S. Near Shelby, N. C., 55 miles West of Charlotte This favorite Watering Place will be open for the reception of select visitors on 10th June. Passengers coming on the Central Railroad will be met by backs, and conveyances sent to Air Line Railroad and other points whenever desired Cold and Warm Baths, White Sulphur, Red Sulphur and Chalybeate water.—Italian Band of Music and other sources of amusement.

For further information apply to
F. W. BREVARD, Proprietor.

June 25 25-2M

State of North Carolina
SAMPSON COUNTY,

Office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

Amos N. Johnson, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Bright Johnson, deceased.

vs.

Owen H. Johnson, Bizzell Johnson and wife Eliza Johnson, Rebecca Killett, James C. Davis and wife Tabitha, Heirs of Ann M. Johnson, Elizabeth N Cooper, Miles P. Owen and wife Caroline, J. D. Carter and wife Elbridge, G. Ward and wife Mary J. Ward, Heirs of Stephen Johnson, Elizabeth Johnson, Sarah Jane Johnson, Samuel K. Johnson and Stephen W. Thomas Johnson.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YOU are hereby notified that Amos N. Johnson has filed his final account for the settlement of the estate of Bright Johnson, deceased, in my office, and you are hereby commanded to be and appear at my office on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1875, when said account will be passed upon. And it further appearing to the Court on affidavit of Amos N. Johnson, that the heirs of Stephen Johnson, deceased, viz: Elizabeth Johnson, Sarah Jane Johnson, Samuel K Johnson and Stephen W Thomas Johnson are non-residents, living beyond the limits of the State as he is informed, in Butler county, in the State of Georgia, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington (Weekly) Journal for the space of six weeks, commanding them to be and appear at the office of the Probate Judge, to object if they desire, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1875, and they shall be heard.

Done at office in Clinton, the 24th day of June, A. D., 1875.

D. A. CULBRETH, Clerk
Superior Court of Sampson County.

July 2 w6-

KEEP COOL.

ICE Plentiful and Cheap at the

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may 14-w2m WILMINGTON, N. C.

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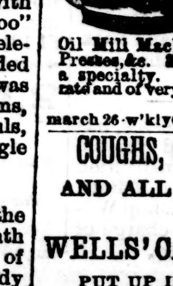

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march 26-w'kly6m 1 8

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AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
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PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street.

Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens street.

Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved.

My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE; all have obtained relief.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer card room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOMAS GILMORE,
229½ Walnut St.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE), in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists!

July 25 4w

CAUTION—NOTICE—The GENUINE EDITION Life and Labors of

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(including the "Last Journals,") unfolds vividly his thirty years strange adventures, also the curiosities, wonders and wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the only new, complete work. Hence, it sells; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. Agents' success would astonish you, more wanted. Send for terms and positive proof of genuineness.

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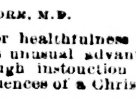

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WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

Has established itself as a perfect regulator and SURE REMEDY for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels

IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and gives strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO, Philadelphia, Pa., Wholesale Agents. 4w

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

Wells' Carbolic Tablets,

Put up only in Blue Boxes.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 25 4w

American, English & German Hardware.

One of the largest and finest assorted stocks in this State, and prices to suit the times, can be found at the old established Hardware House of

JOHN DAWSON,
No.19, 20 and 21 Market Street;

THE LAST CARGO OF PRIME CUBA CLAYED MOLASSES

Is now offered to purchasers in Brigh' New Packages, both Hogsheads and Barrels,

at lowest market rate;

—ALSO—

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, Muscovado Sugar Drips, New Orleans Molasses Bacon, Pork, Dry Salted Meats, Lard, Fish, Butter, and a full line of assorted Groceries.

All Kinds of Wines and Liquors

the lowest market price to good customers

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Corner of Dock and Front St

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER May, 1851 "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England, and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot and Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

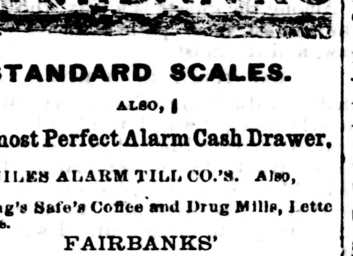
From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK

June 22 148-3d&w

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

The most Perfect Alarm Cash Drawer,

MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S. Also,

Herring's Safe's Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

MANUFACTURERS

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.
ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 53 Camp Street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 93 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 338 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 303 St Paul's st., Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 111 Lake St., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 139 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co, 182 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 5th and Main St., Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

June 1 91-d&w-10w-eod

BACON, CORN, FLOUR, SYRUP.

50 Boxes D S Sides.
50 Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders,
3,000 Bushels Prime White Corn,
800 Barrels Flour—all grades,
50 Barrels S H Syrup,

For sale by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses!

100 Barrels Refined Sugar,
50 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 Barrels Rice.
100 Barrels New Crop Cuba Molasses,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Hay, Hoop Iron, Spirit Casks, Glue!

1500 Bales N R and E Hay,
1500 Bundles Hoop Iron,
500 Second-hand Spirit Casks,
100 Barrels Glue,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Salt, Nails, Shot, Guano!

100 Sacks Lisbon Salt.
200 Kegs Nails,
150 Bags Shot,
100 Tons Eureka Guano,
200 Tons Guanape Guano,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

BARGAINS
—IN—
WHITE GOODS,
—AT—
WILLIAM FYFE'S,

EXCHANGE CORNER.

June 20 147

Bath Sponges,

Toilet and Fancy Articles in great variety. Lubin's Soaps, Extracts and Powder, a full line of pure Drugs and Medicines and fine Chemicals.

Prescriptions compounded at all hours, day or night.

JAMES C. MUNDS, DRUGGIST,
Third street, opposite City Hall.

July 59

Ginger Ale,
Ginger Ale.

Genuine

NEW SUGAR-CURED HAMS!
STRIPS & SHOULDERS.
Fresh-Parched Coffee!

All at reduced prices, at

Geo. Myers,
11 and 13 S. Front St.

July 29

North Carolina Home Insurance Co.

THIS Company continues to write Policies at fair rates, on all classes of insurable property. All losses promptly paid.

Encourage Home institutions.

R. H. Battle, President; Seaton Gales, Secretary.

ATKINSON & MANNING,
Agents.

June 134-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

Clinton MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this School will commence the first Monday in August, 1875, and continue twenty weeks.

In this School boys can be thoroughly prepared for the Freshman Class in any college, or for the usual avocations of life.

It will be the constant aim of the Principal to make this school worthy of patronage, and not a place for boys to waste time and money.

Board per month from..........$10 to $12 50
Tuition per session from..........17 50 to 22 50
Contingent fee per session..........50

For further particulars, address

M. McLeod,
PRINCIPAL

Clinton, N. C.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL

197 AND 199 N. CHARLES ST.
BALTIMORE, M.D.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Principals: Mr. and Mrs. M. Cary, Mrs. Cary, Lucia Perkins.

French the Language Spoken.

July 28—eod 1m

July 21—d&m

Trinity College, N. C.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT 2, 1875.

Full Faculty; elegant buildings; superior board and accommodations; location near the High Point on the North Carolina Railroad, very healthy. A receipt in full for all expenses, except books and clothing, for five months, will be given for $90. Aid given to young men of limited means.

Post Office, "Trinity College, N. C."

July 29 4w B. CRAVEN, President.

Episcopal High School,

Near Alexandria, Va.

L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., Principal.

Founded in 1839. Next Session opens September 22, 1875. Boys prepared for college or business. Assistants and terms as before. Catalogue sent on application to the Principal at Alexandria, Va.

STAUNTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. J. I. MILLEE, A.M., - PRINCIPAL.

Professor E. Louis Ide (late of Virginia Female Institute), Principal Music Department, with twelve additional teachers and officers. Expenses very reasonable; extravagance in dress prohibited; first-class board; instruction thorough; location the best in Staunton.

Send for Catalogue, with cut of buildings and terms. J. I. MILLER, Staunton, Va.

July 30—eod 1m

Thos. C. DeRosset,

Insurance Agent!

REPRESENTING $40,000,000 FIRE ASSETS!

Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford,
London Assurance Co., of London,
Commercial Union Assurance Company of London,
New York Underwriters' Agency.

July 27—tf

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

No. 59 FRANKLIN STREET,

(Between Cathedral and Park), Baltimore, Md.

THE Thirteenth Annual Session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will re-open on Thursday, September 16th. For circulars, address, MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

July 29—eod 2m

WE TAKE NO NOTE OF TIME BUT BY ITS LOSS.

And those who have not laid in a stock of Goods for their own wear and Family use from the splendid stock that I have been compelled to sacrifice, will surely regret it. Time flies, and but a few weeks is left in which to wind up Before the removal of my stock to another city for "sale at auction," I will offer another inducement, knowing, as I do, that money is scarce. It is this: besides selling some of the stock at fifty per cent. below cost, I will make to every purchaser a discount of ten per cent. on all sums over ten dollars. This is as near giving goods away as I can come to it.

All goods sold at less than cost by
GEORGE LEIRER,
29 Market Street.

CAUTION!

CONSUMERS OF PRESERVED MILK should examine the WEIGHT of the CONTENTS of the can. They will find that while

Borden's Eagle Brand!

Uniformly weighs sixteen ounces of milk to the can, that other brands scarcely weigh fifteen ounces

The difference in weight is equal to seventy-five cents per case in favor of

Borden's Eagle Brand!

N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.,

AUG. KLEMM, Secretary.

July 27—eod1m

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK AND TREASURER,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning Cows and other cattle running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

Section 1. That any cow or OTHER CATTLE of ANY KIND, found running at large within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal, and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) Dollars, before the same shall be released.

Section 2 Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875, and will go into effect on after and Monday, June 28th instant.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer,

June 25 151-tf

MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING at COST

SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT REDUCED PRICES TO WORK OFF MY STOCK OF

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

A. DAVID,
Merchant Tailor.

July 28,

The Virginia BUFFALO SPRINGS,

Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

THE GREAT MEDICINAL WATER OF THE SOUTH.

OPEN 20TH MAY, 1875.

These waters are possessed of extraordinary curative powers in affections of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in all derangements of the BILIARY ORGANS incident to warm miasmatic regions, in Dyspepsia, in Diseases peculiar to Women, in Chronic, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, in Chronic Conorrhœa, Secondary Syphilis, Gleet and all diseases of the Genital Organs, and in some forms of Gout and Rheumatism. Their remarkable power and efficacy in the diseases indicated are vouched for by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country, both North and South, as well as by reported cases from the most unquestionable sources. Testimonials in Pamphlet form furnished on application. THE WATER FOR SALE.

The water is put up in cases of one dozen half gallon Bottles at $6 per case. Route to the Springs for the South: By way of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad to Scottsburg Depot in Halifax county, Virginia, where all trains are met by coaches for the Springs 12 miles distant

THOMAS F. GOODE,
Proprietor.

Western Maryland College.

For Students of Both Sexes in Separate Departments,

Each having full corps of Professors.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION

Begins September 1st, 1875.

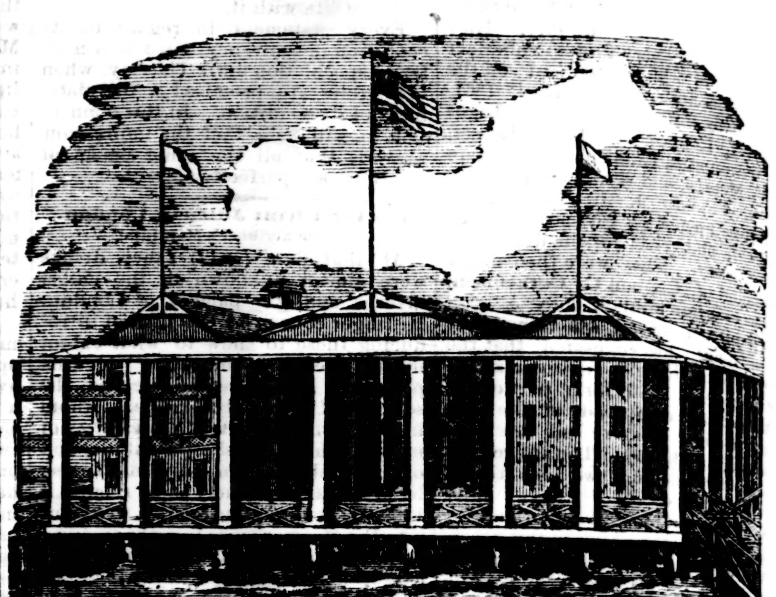
Catalogues, with full information as to Terms, Course of study, etc., furnished gratuitously. Address J. T. WARD, D.D., President, Westminster, Md.

July 25 6w

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL

A SEASIDE RESORT,

BEAUFORT, N. C.



THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC last Summer by the new owner, Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg, is for the season of 1875, May 1st to October 1st, open to such Visitors only as the undersigned may be willing to admit to his family circle. He hopes to renew his pleasant acquaintance with all former guests of the Atlantic Hotel.

The peculiar situation of this house affords all the *pleasure of a voyage without* peril or sea-sickness

NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water and learn the art of swimming. *Surf* as good as any upon the coast.

The Music Hall and surrounding galleries added last year afford a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a brilliant court of Terpsichore at night.

All the games for exercise and amusement to be found at inland resorts, besides pleasure Boats, fast sailing and well managed, for

PIC-NICS, FISHING PARTIES, MOONLIGHT SAILS,

and visiting points of interest in the vicinity.

The choicest WINES and LIQUORS are to be had at the RESTAURANT of the undersigned

Music Hall and Croquet Parks open to my visitors. Tickets required of other parties.

Aided by courteous assistants and a corps of polite and attentive servants, with ampler rooms and decided improvements recently made in the Culinary Department, the proprietor flatters himself that his BOARDING HOUSE, under the new regime, will be even more attractive to his select company than the Hotel was to the general public. Strict decorum will be rigidly enforced and the comfort of visitors *attentively* studied.

TERMS: $2.50 per day for first week; $1.50 per day for second week.

Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to early visitors. Children and servants half price.

may13 -d&w tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

HAVING resolved to change my business I am desirous of closing out my entire stock before the approaching Fall. I have therefore determined to offer my entire stock of

Notions, Boots, SHOES AND HATS,

AT COST

and less than cost, for CASH.

Ladies are especially solicited to give us an early call, to whom we will offer at a great sacrifice, some very desirable Goods in the way

HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
LACES,
LINEN and COTTON HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
TABLE DAMASK,
DOYLAS,
TOWELS, ETC.

Wholesale buyers are advised of the fact that we have the largest and most desirable jobbing stock in the city. This department of our stock has been largely replenished from the recent New York and Philadelphia cash auction sales, which enables us to offer a great variety of Staple Dry Goods suitable for country trade, at half the original cost.

All Goods sold at retail will be strictly for cash. Ninety days time will be allowed on wholesale bills in amount of one hundred dollars and upwards for city acceptance.

B. WEILL,

Corner Front and Princess Street.

July 12, 1875.

BINFORD, CROW & CO.

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR—all grades;
200 BAGS COFFEE,
500 BBLS. S. H. SYRUP,
2,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 KEGS NAILS,
50 BBLS. SUGAR,
100 Boxes Dry Salt Sides and Shoulders,
50 Boxes Smoked Meats,

And a full stock of GROCERIES, which we offer to the trade at low figures

Special attention paid to securing low rates freight in Car Load Lots.

BINFORD, CROW & CO

Bargains—Bargains.

MEN'S CLOTH GAITERS $1 50, worth $2,
Men's Low Quartered Shoes $1 50, worth $2;
Ladies Slippers only $1 per pair.

CHARLES A. PRICE,
No. 32 Market street,
Sign of the Golden Boot

June 27-tf

Eastern Hay!
Eastern Hay!

350 Bales Prime Eastern Hay.
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

FLOUR—FLOUR—FLOUR.

300 Barrels D W Flour,
300 Barrels Bell Flour,
300 Barrels Princess Royal Flour,
For sale by
KERCHER & CALDER BROS.

BACON—BACON—BACON.

75 Boxes D S Sides,
25 Boxes Smoked Sides,
25 Boxes Smoked and D S Shoulders,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

HOOP IRON AND GLUE.

1600 Bundles 1¼ and 1-14 Bundles Hoop Iron,
300 Bundles 1 inch Hoop Iron,
150 Barrels Glue,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

august

SHOW BILLS gotten up and the most attractive style at the JOURNAL OFFICE,

RAILROADS

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA —AND— AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4. 5 A. M.
" " Augusta	8.25 A. M.
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M.
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M.
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia, will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Leave Florence	1.40 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M.
Leave Florence	4.20 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 20 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.20 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take night Express train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON.
Gen'l Superintendent

July 3 158-tf

Carolina Central Railway Co.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1875.

Change of Schedule.

On and after the 29th inst., trains will run over this Railway as follows:

Passenger and Mail Trains—Daily

(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	4.00 P M
Arrive in Charlotte at	5.30 A M
Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.30 A M
Leave Buffalo at	11.30 A M
Arrive at Charlotte	P M
Leave Charlotte at	5.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington at	7.00 AM

Fast Freight and Passenger Trains—Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A M
Arrive in Wilmington at	9.45 P M

Special train between Charlotte and Shelby and the Cleaveland Mineral Springs, leaving Charlotte on Saturdays at 4.30 p m, and returning on Monday at 6 a m.

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads, Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

aug 4

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily (except Sundays) at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M.
" Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M.
" Weldon at	3.55 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at	1.41 A. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount	1.35 P. M.
" Goldsboro at	5.05 P. M.
" Union Depot	

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Union depot, daily, at	6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M.
" Rocky Mount at	6.00 A. M.
" Weldon at	7.00 P. M.
Leave Weldon, daily, at	9.30 P. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	12.25 A. M.
" Goldsboro at	6.30 A. M.
" Union Depot at	

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

June 9 137-tf

Notice.

IN accordance with an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, I will sell from the City Pound on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., four (4) fine shoats.

J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

aug 7-tf